whatever might be the decision made at the conferences of the international jurists as to its nature, it does not follow, as a problem of criminal theory, that it can furnish authoritative ground upon which it is possible to inflict punishment on those who carried out lawful duties within sovereign states. And about aggressive war, if the judgment is made only by the victorious nations against the defeated nations it is nothing but a one-sided decision.

"The advocacy of the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater Asia. . .is nothing but the ideal aiming to establish the independent existence of Asia, culturally and economically, based on the idea of peace which originated in Asia, and flowed into Japan for consummation. The terminology is comparatively new, but its basic idea can be traced back to 1926, when the All-Asia Society was founded by Japanese people to promote a movement to awaken Asiatic races. This was understood as the movement for the freedom and peace of the Asiatic race rather than for the Japanese people. In 1928 we find such an expression as the Doctrine of the Greater Asia (Dai-Ajia Shugi). The Doctrine of the Greater Asia, promoted by Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Chinese Revolution, represented virtually the same as the idealistic aim expressed by the Japanese.

"The defendants are innocent men who act and live under reason. It is inconceivable that they conspired to commit the wrongs alleged in the Indictment, or that if set free they would conspire aggressions again and again."

Continuing its general summation, the defense stated: "This trial involves, on the one hand, the current executive policy of the victorious nations ably represented by the prosecution and, on the other, the lives and liberties of the statesmen and leaders of a defeated but self-respecting nation for the safeguarding of which our American legal friends are here with us. We urge strongly upon the Tribunal that injustice done by imposing severe punishment through ex-post-facto law for crimes unknown to the law would be calculated to leave such rancor in the hearts of generations to come as might check that permanent reconciliation otherwise so evident and certainly so necessary for amicable relations between the East and West and for the peace of the world. Future generations of Oriental peoples--indeed of the whole of mankind--who look back on this epochal judgment in a broad historical perspective might come to feel that a gross injustice had been done through ex-post-facto penalization of the leaders of an East Asian nation, remembering that Western statesmen and generals had never been penalized during the preceding three centuries for their aggressions on Eastern lands.

"The Tribunal is well aware that history is replete with instances where the death penalty imposed on a political or religious leader not only purges all his offences, but magically lends glory to an otherwise prosaic life. It would also be setting a cruel example to, and chill the enthusiasm of, the Japanese people now dedicated to the tenets of the new Constitution, the rule against ex-post-facto penalization forming an integral part thereof. It would create an enduring impression on their minds that there could be one law for the victors and another law for the vanquished. Such an injustice would be looked upon as a manifestation of power politics, which certainly does not conduce to the building of that one world in which just law reigns supreme."

Doctrine of Conspiracy

16. The defense attacked the use of the "doctrine of conspiracy" in this trial as an instrument to assess guilt against the accused. Comparing the use of the conspiracy theme in the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials the defense admitted that a strong basis existed for the use of it in the German trial:

"Here truly was a solidified group, a dictatorial government, so highly organized, centralized and perfected in its openly expressed ambitions and aims that it caused the prosecution there to make this charge in the Indictment itself:

"'The Nazi Party. . .became the instrument of cohesion among the defendants and their co-conspirators and an instrument for the carrying out of the aims and purposes of their conspiracy.'

"That Indictment even charged the Nazi party as being 'the central core of the common plan or conspiracy,' whereas in Japan there was no Hitler who in a continuous position of central authority could plot and scheme as he saw fit. During the period covered by the indictment 15 separate cabinets rose and fell in Japan. In the rise and fall of this many cabinets composing the Government of Japan there were 21 prime ministers, 30 foreign ministers, 28 home ministers, 19 war ministers, 15 navy ministers, 23 finance ministers, and an equally large number of changes in the other cabinet posts as well. In three of these cabinets—those of Tanaka, Hamaguchi and Hayashi--not one of these accused was in position to control, lead or direct a conspiracy, for none of them were members. Nor were the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs composed of any of these defendants. Only one of the accused was in the Cabinet at the time of the commencement of the Manchurian Incident. Only one was in the Cabinet at the time of the commencement of the China Incident. And none were Chief of the Army or Navy General Staff.

"Rather than to establish an agreement or a common plan or conspiracy, the purpose of which was to dominate the world or any other objective, the evidence definitely reveals the absence of leadership or of a centralized group committed to a common design or purpose of any kind."

The defense further stated:

(1) The doctrine of conspiracy as utilized and urged for acceptance by the prosecution, being purely a national doctrine of England and the United States, violates the prosecution's position that the Charter is merely declaratory of existing international law.

(2) The doctrine of conspiracy, not being a portion of existing international law, can only become so through enunciation by this Tribunal and as such would be clearly ex-post-facto in nature.

(3) The acceptance of the doctrine of conspiracy in international law is dangerous per se and ill-advised as a method of establishing guilt in proceedings of this dignity and importance.

Violations of Conventions

17. Concerning alleged violations by Japan of international conventions, the defense summarized its stand as follows:

18. Hague Convention III, relative to opening of hostilities—"The Convention was, even as of the date of its adoption, so defective as to have no value as a rule of conduct for the nations. If so much was true in 1907, there are in the third year after the dropping of the first atomic bomb cogent additional reasons compelling the conclusion that no more does the Convention constitute law for the case at bar today. Its nonapplicability to war of self-defense; the changed conditions of international life in which it no longer has validity; its desuetude as a result of repeated and

consistent violation--these are the deductions to which all the evidence leads. Be that, however, as it may, the evidence in the case at bar shows an attempt by the responsible Japanese leaders loyally to comply with the requirements of the Convention, allowing to those requirements the broadest meaning ever suggested. By misadventure compounded, their declaration of war was delayed in its formal delivery but was already known to the intended recepients, who thereby had in fact far earlier notice of the coming of war than they were entitled to under any construction of the Convention. In these circumstances, it is submitted, it cannot be accounted a crime or even a delinquency that through mishap, and in a formal sense, the Convention was not literally complied with."

19. Hague Conventions, 1899 and 1907, pacific settlement of disputes--"One might have supposed these Conventions obsolete, had not one been reminded of their existence by their inclusion in the Indictment herein. In only 20 instances in its history has the Permanent Court of Arbitration been called upon to render decisions. There are but six such instances since World War I, of which two (involving respectively the validity of an arrest and a question of compensation for detention of merchant vessels) were decided after 1929. In fine, the procedure contemplated by these Conventions has occasionally been resorted to in disputes of the type which Convention I refers to as 'involving neither honor nor vital interests,' and in those only. These conventions never purported to exercise any compulsion upon nations. In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms, the signatory Powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly Powers. The inclusion of that phrase 'as far as circumstances allow' vitiates them so far as concerns any possible compulsory force."

20. Hague Convention V, 1907, relative to the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons--"The law of neutrality has undergone and continually undergoes--during those periods of war which alone call it into being--perhaps more general and more rapid change than any other branch of the law of nations. Hague Convention V was never a binding treaty in World War II; it did not when adopted declare pre-existing law. To whatever extent it may have been declaratory or principles of law as generally accepted at that time, it can no longer be regarded as being so, it having been rendered obsolete--having fallen into desuetude or been superseded--by the later practice of the nations."

21. Hague Convention IV, 1907, conventions governing conduct of war,--"Remaining unratified by a large number of the States participating in the recent war, it cannot be regarded as having been in operation."

22. Geneva Convention of 1929, governing the treatment of prisoners of war--"Japan, although a signatory of this Convention, never ratified it, and accordingly it never came into effect as to her. The prosecution contends, however, that Japan became bound by the Convention by reason of having, after the commencement of the Pacific war, declared that she would apply it mutatis mutandis. The inclusion of this expression mutatis mutandis had the effect of leaving the extent of the undertaking completely indefinite and to be determined in accordance with developments."

Manchurian Phase

23. The defense, in opening this phase, contended that the Sino-Japanese disputes arising from the event of 18 September 1931, should be looked upon as having been already brought to a settlement between the Powers concerned, and that the Potsdam Declaration

should not be construed to cover events so remote in time.

China, as a sovereign state, had never governed Manchuria, the defense declared. "The Lytton Report gave many instances of Chang Tso-lin's independence and proceeded to develop the theory that in asserting independence of and free alliance with the Chinese Government, he did not mean to be independent of China. This assertion can only mean, at most, that Chang desired and would have welcomed a united China including his own Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin's son and successor, Chang Hsueh-liang, adopted essentially the same attitude with a slight modification, i.e., he accepted the Nanking Government as a symbol of the ideal unity, but entirely repudiated any subjection to it in practice.

"The Lytton Report, however, declared Manchuria to have 'remained an integral part of China.' Invoking against Japan the Law of Nations, it collides with the most fundamental doctrine of that law, viz., that a state must possess and continue to possess one supreme government. Since 1916 no single Government has ever exerted actual authority over the whole of China.

"The 'special position' which Japan acquired in Manchuria was nothing but the aggregate of Japan's exceptional treaty rights in that country, plus the natural consequences which flow from her close neighbourhood and geographical situation and from her historical associations. Her measures of self-defense should be measured by the extent of her interests and her interests were exceptional, intimate and vital.

"The Japanese Army in Manchuria before 18 September 1931 was admittedly prepared for any possible event. When the explosion occurred the Japanese emergency plan was automatically executed.

"The operations which followed the event of the night of 18 September were measures taken by Commander Honjo due to military necessity and were absolutely essential for the fulfilment of the task of protection which was incumbent on him, in view of the great local numerical superiority of the Chinese. These operations had no relation to anything but self-defense, and the Japanese did not consider either their necessity or their appropriateness to be the subject of dispute.

"Statistics show most explicitly," the defense stated, "the improvements accomplished in the standard of living of Manchukuoans in comparison to that under the Chang regime:

	1931	1941
"Railway passengers	8,000,000	83,600,000
Primary school pupils	500,000	1,800,000
University students	300	3,500
Motion picture attendance	500,000	4,000,000
Radio subscribers	3,000	400,000
Salt consumption (piculs)	3,800,000	7,500,000
Sugar consumption (piculs)	1,350,000	2,000,000
Opium addicts	1,300,000	500,000
Anti-opium hospitals	0	150
Bandits	300,000	1,300"

Prisoners of War

24. Most of the hardships experienced by prisoners of war and civilian internees held by Japan were due largely to circumstances over which no one had control, the defense stated.

"Primary cause of the suffering of POW's and civilian internees was largely the result of lack of food and medical supplies, which was not peculiar to the interned, but to all the Japanese nationals and soldiers." It further contended that the prosecution has failed to substantiate by evidence that there was a common plan or policy of the Japanese Government to starve and mistreat POW's and internees. "The prosecution, by its own statement, admits that there was no mistreatment of civilian internees in Japan proper. It offered no evidence as to mistreatment of prisoners in Korea or in Manchuria. On the other hand, the defense offered evidence to show that in areas such as Manchuria, where supplies were available, POW's were amply provided for. As the fortunes of war changed and supplies of all kinds became less and less, it was but natural that hardships were experienced by all. Toward the end of the war it has been shown that the communication and supply lines were completely severed from the mainland of Japan. What actually occurred in many of those areas will probably never be known. Certainly no one could be held responsible for the conduct of defeated soldiers who had lost all contact with their homeland and in most instances with their field command. Those camp commanders and personnel under them who were guilty of committing or permitting acts of mistreatment to POW's to be committed have been, and are now being, dealt with," the defense declared.

China Affair

25. "The China Affair started 7 July 1937 when Japanese troops, then maneuvering in the vicinity of Lukouchiao, were fired upon illegally by Chinese troops," the defense stated.

"At that time China was following an anti-Japan policy. When Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped in 1936, he was forced by his Communist captors to agree to a joint anti-Japan fight by the Communists and Kuomintang forces.

"A pact was signed 11 July 1937 showing that China was responsible for the opening Marco Polo bridge incident."

Several subsequent incidents were described by the defense in which Chinese troops attacked the Japanese, massacring 350-odd Japanese residents on 29 July 1937 at Tungchow. China broke the July pact "again and again," the defense charged, causing the Japanese Army to take self-defensive measures.

"China expanded these beginning incidents into an armed affair comparable to large scale war, finally causing the Japanese to move three divisions into China on 31 August 1937," the defense continued.

"Japan's military operations were always carried out later than China's positive operations. Such a local event as stated above led up to the Japan and China Incident. In spite of the fact that Japan made all possible exertions to localize the Incident consistent with her policy, military operations spread out, more and more, dragged out by China's efforts to expand it into a Japan-China war.

"With the progress of the China Incident, societies for maintenance of peace and self-governing Committees were organized regionally and asked the Japanese Army for the protection of their lives and property. Gradually these organizations had connections with each other in the course of the Incident and were finally united into one government outside the sphere of General Chiang's influence.

"It was just at this time when Wang Ching-wei escaped from Chungking and formed the new regime. He decided himself, in obedience to the dictates of his own conscience, to close contact with Japan and to try to rescue China by promoting friendly relations founded upon equality between China and Japan. It was natural that this attitude of Mr. Wang won the sympathy and support of Japan, which concurrently assisted the establishment of Wang's government.

"What Japan was aiming at was to develop China's unexploited resources by investing her capital and displaying her technical and managing ability in close collaboration with the Chinese inhabitants, so that the resources could be utilized by the Chinese as well as by the Japanese, paying so much money. Japan also wanted to export the goods needed by China, so as to promote foreign trade, or in other words, to enrich the life of the Chinese people and also benefit the Japanese themselves."

Japan-Germany-Italy Relations

26. The defense stated that "the claim that the three nations of Japan, Germany and Italy formed a conspiracy is preposterous. That the three nations conducted their relations through the ordinary channels of diplomacy is clearly shown and the manner in which the sovereign rights of nations are exercised is not a matter of judicial review, but a political question beyond the competency of courts of any land."

Allegation of the prosecution in Count 5 of the Indictment charges that the accused participated in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy, the object of which was that Germany, Italy and Japan should secure the military, naval, political and economic domination of the world, each having special domination of the world, each having special domination in its own sphere.

In concluding this phase of its summation, the defense stated: "We have found no legal authority in support of the prosecution's theory of the law as relates to the issues involved in Count 5. Based upon the record we ask the Tribunal to make these findings of fact and law:

"That the Anti-Comintern Pact was not in violation of international law and was a lawful exercise of the sovereign right of Japan and Germany;

"That the Tripartite Pact was a defensive agreement between three nations, and became a part of the foreign policy of Japan, binding on all of its subjects; that the Pact was also a lawful exercise of the sovereign right of the signatory nations;

"That all of the German-Japanese negotiations were conducted at the instance of and in behalf of the Japanese Government, under its instructions or later ratified in accordance with diplomatic procedure;

"That there was no cooperation between Germany, Japan and Italy."

Concluding this phase, the defense declared: "The question whether or not there was any cooperation or collaboration between the three nations, Japan, Germany and Italy, to dominate the world is not in issue here."

Pacific War Phase

27. The defense labeled this phase: "Japan was provoked into a war of self-defense."

"The idea of opening a war against the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands, in self-defense, was forced upon the minds of the Japanese people in the fall of 1941, and not before," the defense declared.

"United States embargoes at first were irritating and as they increased in intensity, frequency and scope they prodded Japan into a state of anxiety and finally with the realization that there was no hope of diplomatically breaking out of the stranglehold which was being placed around her neck she was provoked into doing that which any other self-respecting nation would have done."

The defense cited statements of British Cabinet Minister Oliver Littleton and ex-President Herbert Hoover, who said, respectively: that it would be "a travesty of history ever to say that America was forced into war with Japan" and. . ."we would never have been attacked by the Japanese if we had not given them provocation."

Also, the defense referred to ex-Secretary of State Kellogg's statements that an economic blockade was "an act of war absolutely" and that a country may "judge for itself within its sovereign rights whether it was unjustly attacked and had a right to defend itself and it must answer to the opinion of the world." These statements were made at a pre-ratification conference in Washington on the Kellogg-Briand Pact, 7 December 1928.

"We know of no parallel case in history," the defense continued, "where an economic blockade accompanied by the display of military might was enforced on such a vast scale with such deliberate, premeditated, and coordinated precision and which accomplished its purpose--that of a provocation into the expressed expectation and desire that Japan strike the first blow. Having accomplished the avowed purpose of goading Japan into an attack, it would indeed be a black mark in history to record this attack as other than one of self-defense."

Defense of Shunroku Hata

28. The individual phases of the summation by the defense began on 11 March with the case of ex-Field Marshal Shunroku Hata.

"The accused Hata neither did nor was he in a position to plan, prepare, initiate or wage a war of aggression against China," the defense contended, "since he was commanding the Taiwan Army, 1936-1937, at the time of the inception of war against China."

To the charge of the prosecution that he "carried on aggressive warfare," the defense countered that he was merely serving under orders as a professional soldier.

Summarizing, the defense stated: "Hata was, throughout the period covered by the indictment, a soldier first, last and always. He never belonged to a single association, political party, group, society, brotherhood, or clique. He never made speeches, wrote pamphlets or articles, molded public opinion, formulated public policy, or engaged in politics. The only time that he is officially quoted on any matter whatsoever was when he, as War Minister in 1944, answered questions on two occasions in the Diet and stated unequivocally that he supported the Yonai government's policy. That is the only time Hata has ever been quoted officially in any document offered to this Tribunal by either side.

"The only time he was in a policy-making position was as War Minister in the short-lived, conservative Abe and Yonai cabinets. He was never a member or a leader of the 'young officer' group. He never appeared in any theater outside of China and, then not as a commander of troops but as Commanding General, first, of the Central China Expeditionary Forces, and the second time, for almost four full years from 1 March 1941 to November 1944 as Commanding General of the China Expeditionary Forces.

"It is a most amazing thing that in 20 months of trial the prosecution has introduced no one witness against Hata himself, but has attempted to build up its entire case on excerpts from Kido's diary, documents referring to actions by others, and by hearsay evidence.

"The absence of any direct evidence as to nonmilitary activities by Hata proves that he lived, as Tanaka told us, by the rule he set down for others while he was War Minister--'no politics.' His conduct has at all times been above reproach and there is no one scintilla of evidence that he was ever consciously, or unconsciously, a member of any conspiracy or series of conspiracies. He was at all times a professional soldier serving his country, in the highest sense of the word."

Defense of Kenji Doihara

29. The defense stated at the outset of its case of Doihara that he was merely an instrumentality for carrying out policies formulated by others.

"In their review of the testimony the prosecution has not shown one single instance when Doihara ever established, or had part in the establishment of, a policy of aggression or, for that matter, any policy having to do with any course of action to which Japan as a nation had dedicated herself. . .

"We challenge the prosecution in their rebuttal to show by actual citations of the record that Doihara ever formulated or helped to formulate any one of the policies which the prosecution had in mind at the time they wrote their summation."

Also, the defense stated that Doihara "never instigated or formulated any policy to which Japan was committed but always acted under orders.

"Doihara, while well versed in the knowledge of the Chinese people and therefore useful to his superior officers, was not considered by them as competent to handle major problems such as those which the prosecution relies upon to establish conspiracy.

"The accused Minami was asked in cross-examination if he sent Doihara to North China to establish the Hopei-Chahar regime and Minami answered that he did not give Doihara such a difficult mission."

Defense of Kiichiro Hiranuma

30. The defense reviewed the public career of Baron Hiranuma during the period covered by the indictment, considering first his position as President of the Privy Council.

It was charged by the defense that the prosecution failed to introduce evidence to substantiate its allegation that "the Privy Council had frequently opposed the Cabinet on policy questions and on several occasions had forced the downfall of cabinets possessing

the confidence of the Diet." Instead, "the prosecution proved the opposite, i.e., an example of the Cabinet forcing the policy in spite of the opposition of the Privy Council. This occurred on the occasion of the executive branch disregarding opposition of the Councillors to the plan for establishing the Greater East Asia Ministry at a meeting held in October 1942.

"The evidence further shows that on such a vitally important decision as that of initiating war against the United States and Great Britain the advice of the Privy Council was not solicited by the Emperor.

"Article VIII of the Privy Council Ordinance provides that 'though the Privy Council is the Emperor's highest resort to counsel, it shall not interfere with the executive.' The meaning of this provision has been clarified by the testimony of the witness Fujita to the effect that the Privy Council was never policy forming and could not interfere with legislative and administrative affairs."

Concerning the Hiranuma cabinet's attitude toward solidifying Japanese-German relations, the defense stated:

"From the beginning of the Japan-German negotiations under the Hiranuma cabinet the intentions of the two governments were fundamentally divergent and the Japanese Government as represented by the Hiranuma cabinet was not trusted by either Germany or Italy and. . .Germany simultaneously had been secretly conducing negotiations with the Soviet Union which finally resulted in concluding the nonaggression pact which caused the downfall of the Hiranuma cabinet."

On the meeting of the Senior Elder Statesmen of 29 November 1941, which Hiranuma attended, the defense declared:

"It was brought out that the Senior Statesmen wished to know very badly whether it was the intention of the Government to strike immediately at America, Great Britain and the Netherlands by way of actual war, but this they were not told either."

Further, the defense stated: "It should be noted and it is significant that it was Hiranuma, together with other Senior Statesmen, who held a meeting in his house which resulted in a resolution being drawn that caused the downfall of the war cabinet."

Concluding Hiranuma's case: "On that morning following the decision to accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and to remove Japan from the further misery of war, Hiranuma, having failed to have been assassinated as an obstacle to those who proposed the war, was singled out as a victim of revenge for those who opposed its end. Amid the obscene mouthings of an army-led mob shouting imprecations on his aged head, his home was burned, his family terrorized and he, himself, barely escaped with his life."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 30

March 1948

PART III
ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

AGRARIAN REFORM

Land Sales

1. Land sales to tenant farmers totaled 61,857 cho (61,346 hectares) in February, a 26,102-cho increase over January, bringing the cumulative sales under the agrarian reform program on 1 March to 280,762 cho (278,442 hectares).

Government Land Purchases

2. The Government purchased 79,457 cho (78,800 hectares) of land on 2 March, making a total of 1,342,764 cho (1,331,669 hectares) of land available for resale to tenant farmers.

Tax Lands

3. Lands received by the Government in lieu of taxes were revised to 281,193 cho (278,870 hectares) as of 31 January. Of the total, 173,707 cho (172,272 hectares) have been transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for resale.

Agricultural Cooperatives

4. Ministerial Ordinance No. 2, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 15 March, prohibited purgees from holding office in any supervisory, managerial or policy-making positions in agricultural cooperative associations or federations of agricultural cooperative associations.

Dissemination of Information

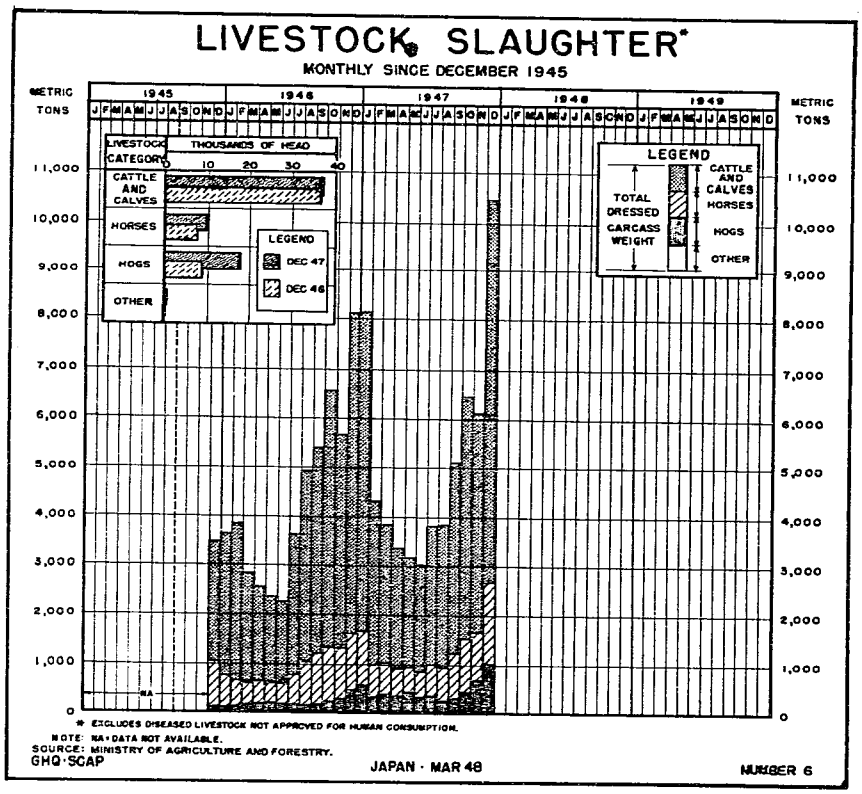
5. During March farmers were instructed in the dissolution of agricultural associations and the organization of cooperatives through 31 radio broadcasts of 1 to 15 minutes' duration, 23 one-day training courses with lecturers selected by the Government, and a newsreel of a prefectural meeting on the cooperative program.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

6. Livestock slaughtered in December totaled 65,882 head, an increase of 62 percent over the revised November slaughter.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER
December

Cattle	36,633
Calves	845
Swine	17,899
Horses	9,978
Sheep and goats	627



7. Seventy swine, including 46 sows and 24 boars, were shipped to Okinawa on 20 March.

8. Milk production during December dropped to 11,321,000 liters, 2,969,000 under the November output of 14,290,000.

SERICULTURE

9. A total of 117,896,718 pounds of cocoons were produced in 1947 by 819,850 farm families engaged in sericulture. The output was 32,640,833 pounds under the crop produced by 763,225 farm families in 1946.

The decline was chiefly attributed to floods and late spring frosts which destroyed mulberry leaves in silk-producing areas. The floods also damaged farm houses where production was in progress. In addition, the instability of silk prices and irregular export demand deterred many farmers from the production of silk.

FISHERIES

Marine Landings

10. January marine production totaled 106,808 metric tons, 21,229 under the December output. See the chart on the following page. Decreases in eight of 12 selected species reported both months brought fish landings to 81,871 metric tons in January, 11,506 under the previous month. Other marine products including shellfish, sea animals and seaweed totaled 24,937 metric tons, 9,723 under December.

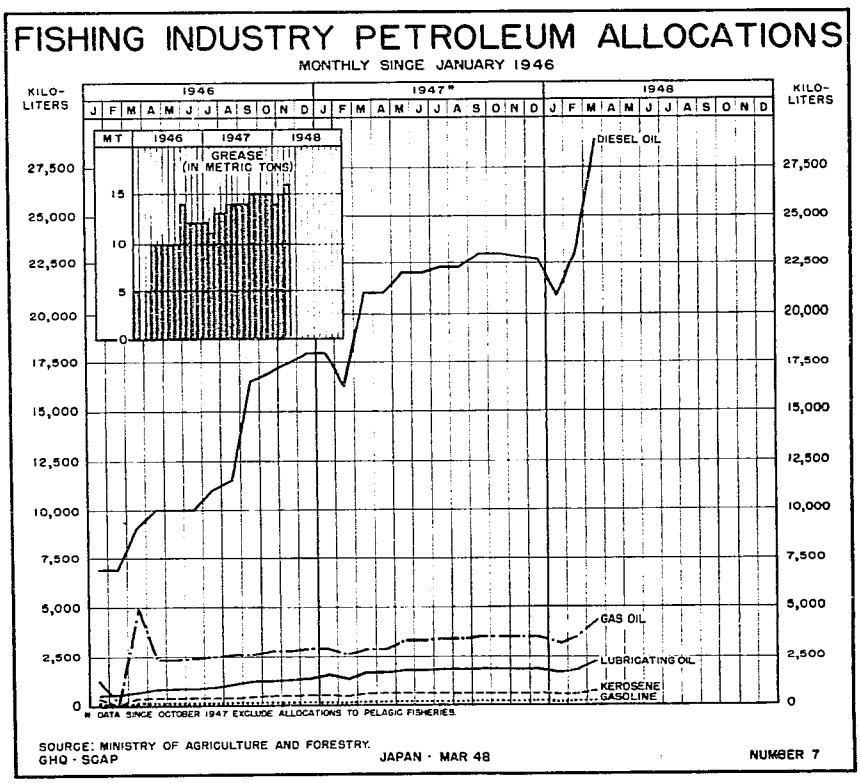
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

11. Allocation of all petroleum products to the fishing industry increased in March with fuel oil showing a 25-percent gain.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(kiloliters)

	February	March
Fuel oil	23,055	28,818
Gas oil	3,458	4,322
Lubricating oil	1,782	2,200
Kerosene	575	715
Gasoline	115	158
Grease (metric tons)	15	16

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.



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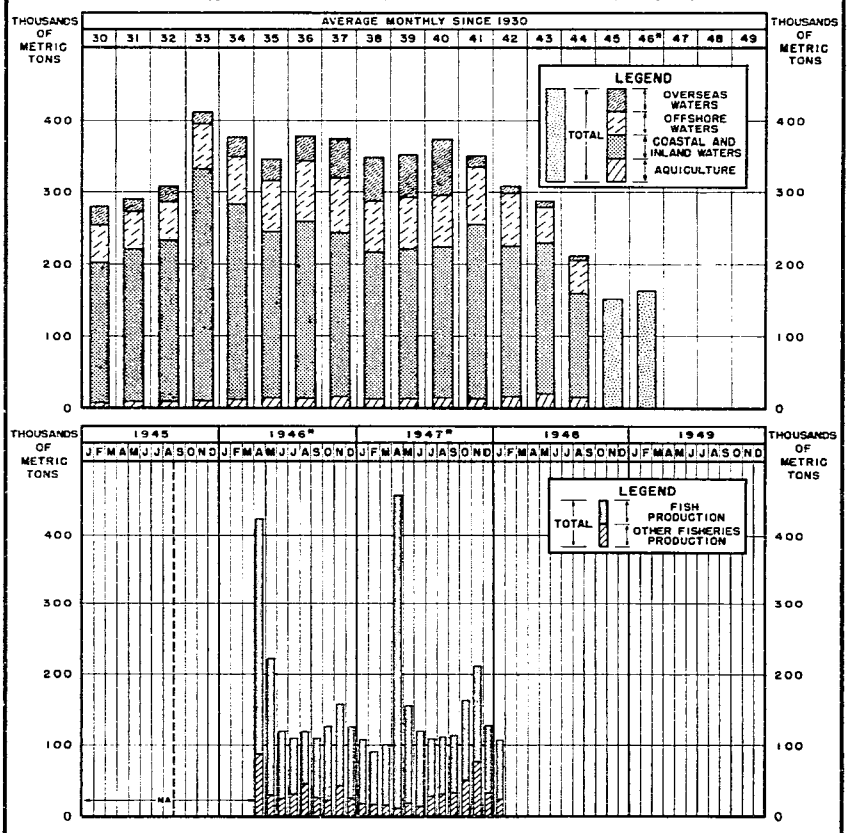
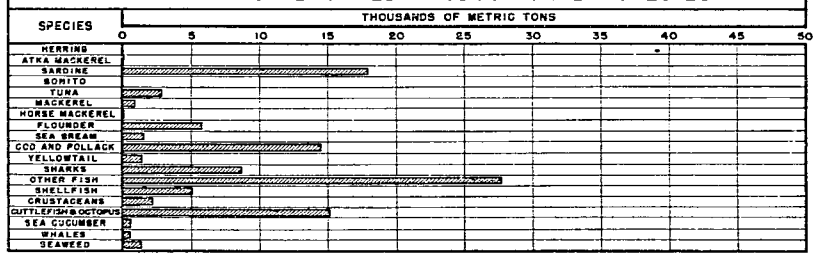
FISHERIES PRODUCTION

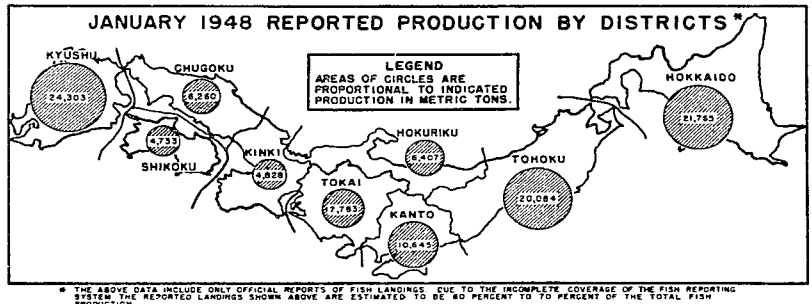
REPORTED PRODUCTION OF JAPAN-BASED FISHERIES SINCE 1930



JANUARY 1948 REPORTED PRODUCTION BY SPECIES*



JANUARY 1948 REPORTED PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS*



* THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS. DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM, THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 60 PERCENT TO 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.

NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

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WHALING

Antarctic Whaling

12. A catch of 1,321 whales, representing 1,017 blue whale units was reported for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition in three months' operations which ceased on 10 March. The number of whales fell 379 short of the expedition's goal but increased 146 over the 1,175 whales taken in the 1946-47 operations, which were three weeks shorter.

Bonin Island Whaling

13. Two whaling fleets which began operations in the Bonin Islands area on 23 and 28 February reported on 13 March a catch of one blue whale, 78 sperm, 39 sei and three humpback whales, with a total output of 1,255.91 metric tons of whale products.

Intercoastal Whaling

14. Intercoastal whalers took 33 whales in February with a total yield of 269.79 metric tons of products. The catch, 24 under January, included one fin and 22 sperm whales.

WHALING PRODUCTION
1-28 February
(metric tons)

Meat	104.11
Blubber for food	86.82
Sperm oil	22.04
Bone meal	8.15
Blubber for leather	1.92
Other	46.75

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.

Whale Oil Export

15. On 10 March a third shipment of 1,321 metric tons of whale oil produced on the 1946-1947 antarctic expedition was sent to Bremen, Germany, for distribution in the British and American occupied zones. Approximately 4,023.5 metric tons remained to be shipped of the 7,200 scheduled for export.

SECTION 3

FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

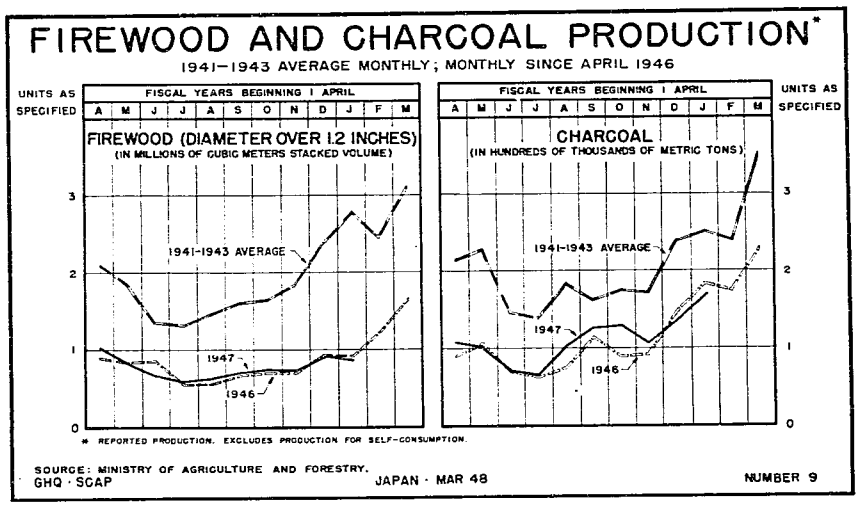
FORESTRY

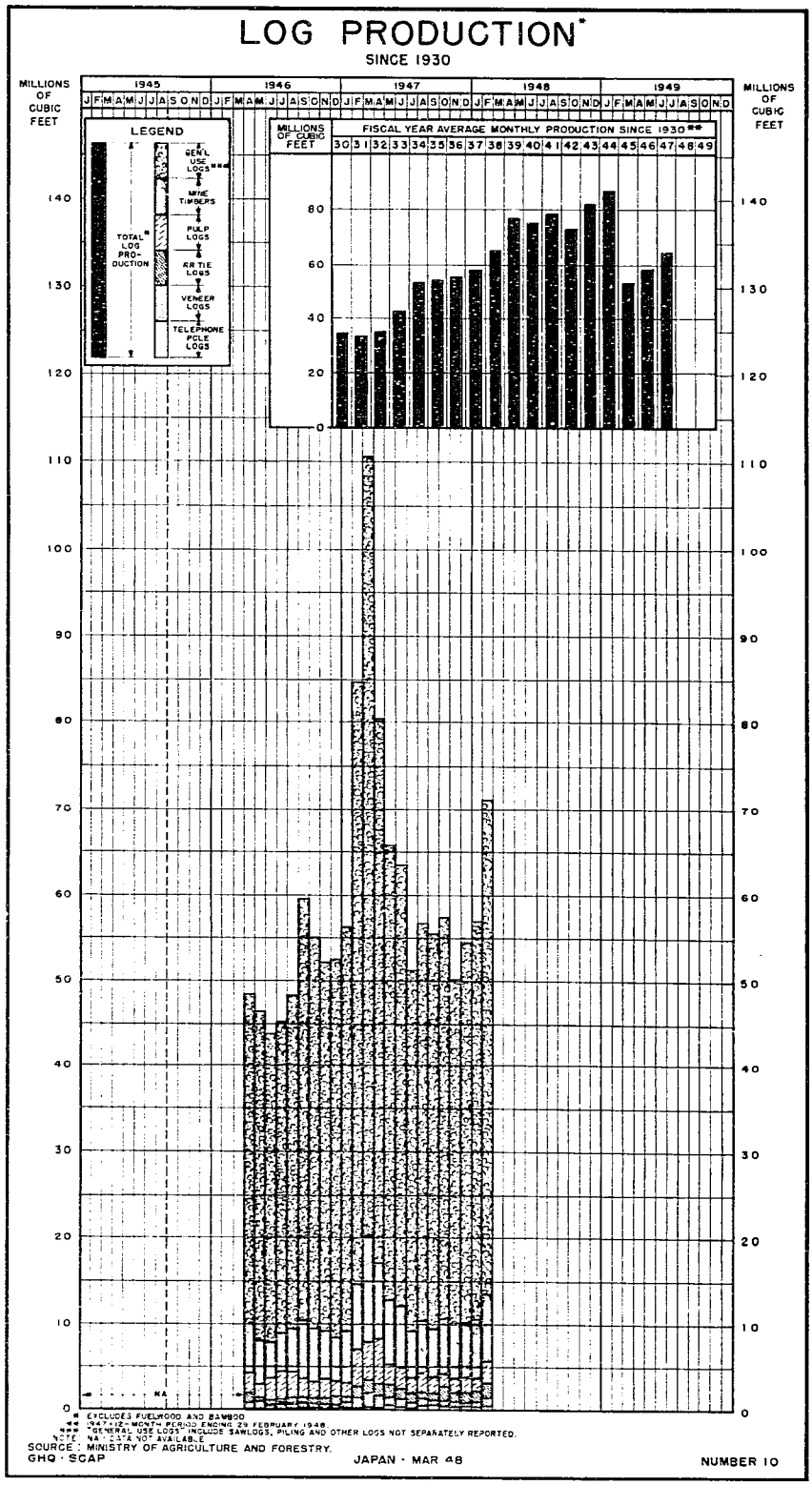
Log Production

1. February log production totaled 71,133,700 cubic feet, an increase of 14,026,100 over the January output, as charted on the following page. Stockpiles gained 15,278,100 cubic feet over January to a total of 238,122,000 cubic feet.

Firewood, Charcoal and Gasumaki

2. January firewood production declined to 840,976 cubic meters, stacked volume, 70,546 under December, and deliveries dropped 40,251 cubic meters to 457,864. Charcoal output totaled 170,997 metric tons, 35,065 over December, and deliveries of 140,855 metric tons showed an increase of 24,524 over the previous month. Production of gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) gained 7,249 metric tons to 33,714 in January and deliveries increased from 23,610 to 25,428 metric tons.




LOG PRODUCTION*
SINCE 1930
MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
J F M A M J J A S O N D
LEGEND
TOTAL LOG PRODUCTION*
GEN'L USE LOGS***
MINE TIMBERS
PULP LOGS
RR TIE LOGS
VENEER LOGS
TELEPHONE POLE LOGS
FISCAL YEAR AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930**
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
0 20 40 60 80
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140
NA
* EXCLUDES FUELWOOD AND BAMBOO
** SIXTY-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948
*** "GENERAL USE LOGS" INCLUDE SAWLOGS, PILING AND OTHER LOGS NOT SEPARATELY REPORTED.
NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
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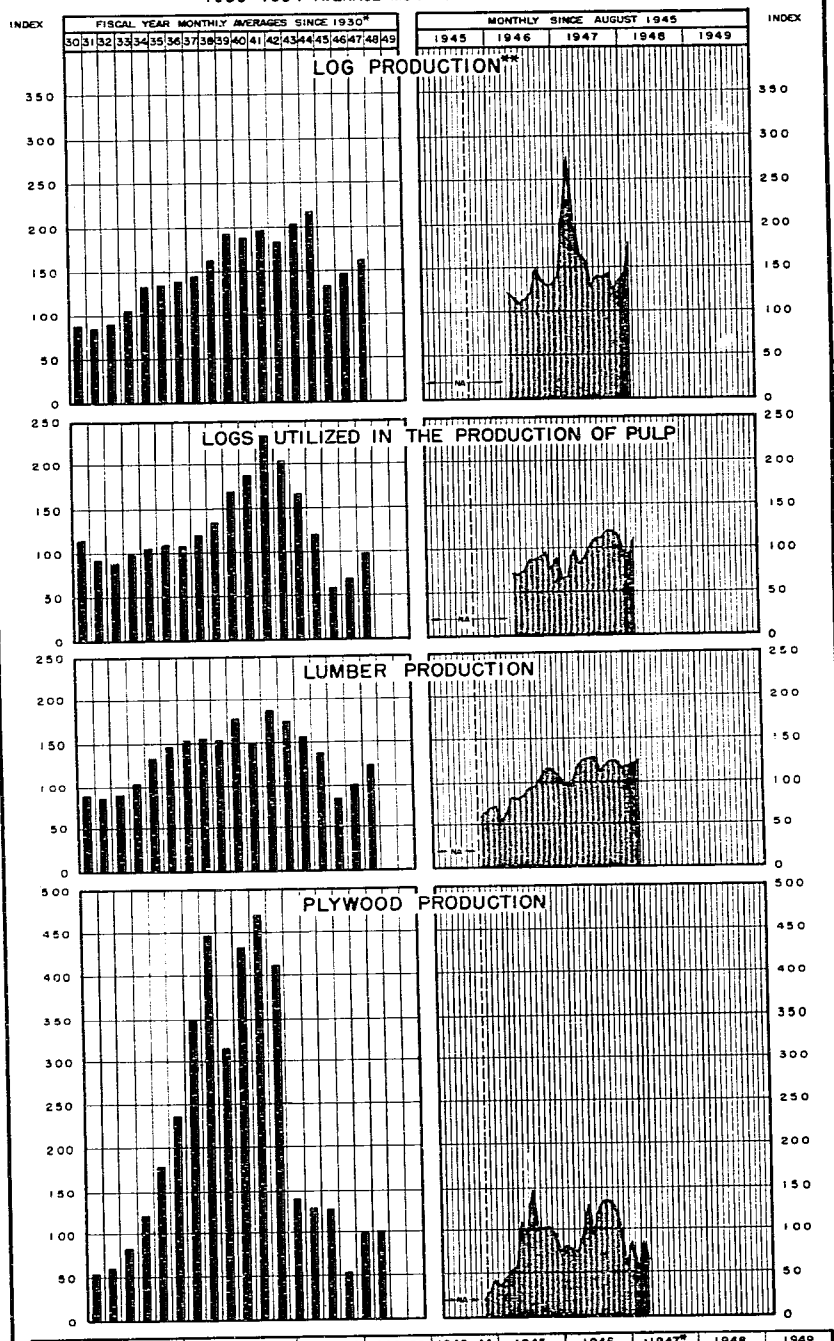
FOREST INDUSTRY INDEXES

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



AVERAGE MONTHLY	UNIT	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947*	1948	1949
LOG PRODUCTION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	40,075	62,176	79,474	53,155	58,631	64,535		
PULPWOOD UTILIZATION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	3,381	4,331	6,164	1,987	2,364	3,325		
LUMBER PRODUCTION	1,000 BOARD FEET	233,948	369,676	378,004	193,820	237,320	285,081		
PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	1,000 SQUARE FEET	14,719	52,498	37,631	7,921	14,446	14,645		

* 1947: 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948; "LOGS UTILIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PULP" CALENDER YEARS THROUGHOUT.
** ALL LOGS EXCLUDING FUELWOOD AND BAMBOO.
NOTE: NA DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; JAPAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.
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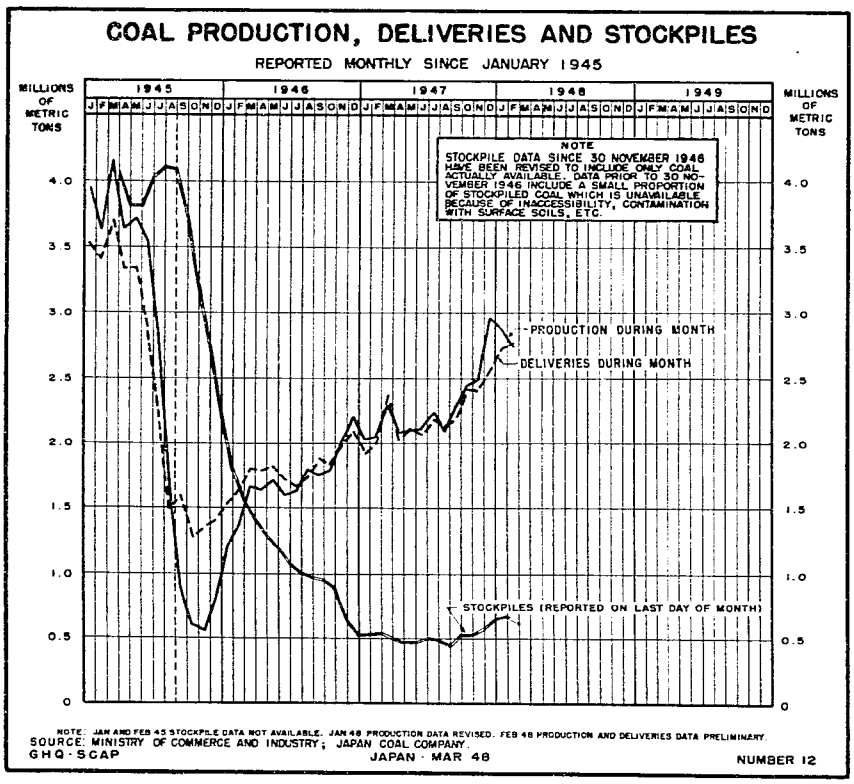
MINING

COAL

3. Coal production in the first 20 days of March was 1,817,400 metric tons, two percent or 44,000 metric tons under the revised output 1-20 February.

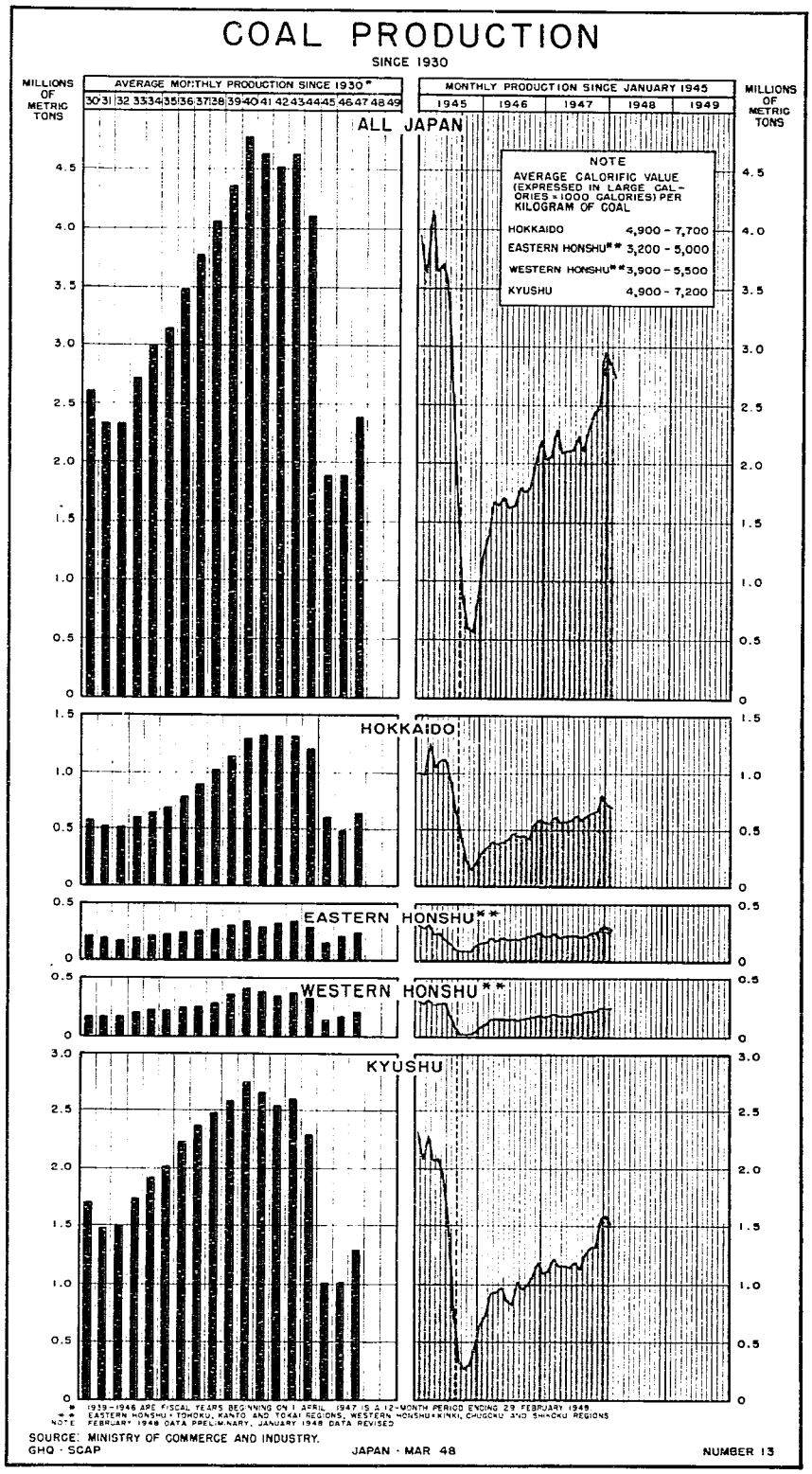
4. Total February coal production declined to 2,738,200 metric tons, 117,400 under revised January production and 2,800 under the quota of 2,741,000 metric tons. Note the chart opposite.



Deliveries

5. Coal deliveries in February were 2,771,000 metric tons, 32,800 over the month's production and 43,000 over revised January deliveries. See the charts on pages 104 through 106.

6. The revised total of coal deliveries during January was 2,728,000 metric tons, 166,000 over December deliveries and 127,600 under final January production.


COAL PRODUCTION
SINCE 1930
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930*
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JANUARY 1945
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
ALL JAPAN
HOKKAIDO
EASTERN HONSHU**
WESTERN HONSHU**
KYUSHU
NOTE
AVERAGE CALORIFIC VALUE (EXPRESSED IN LARGE CALORIES = 1000 CALORIES) PER KILOGRAM OF COAL
HOKKAIDO 4,900 - 7,700
EASTERN HONSHU** 3,200 - 5,000
WESTERN HONSHU** 3,900 - 5,500
KYUSHU 4,900 - 7,200
* 1930-1946 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING ON 1 APRIL. 1947 IS A 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948
** EASTERN HONSHU = TOHOKU, KANTO AND TOKAI REGIONS, WESTERN HONSHU = KINKI, CHUGOKU AND SHIKOKU REGIONS
NOTE FEBRUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, JANUARY 1948 DATA REVISED
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
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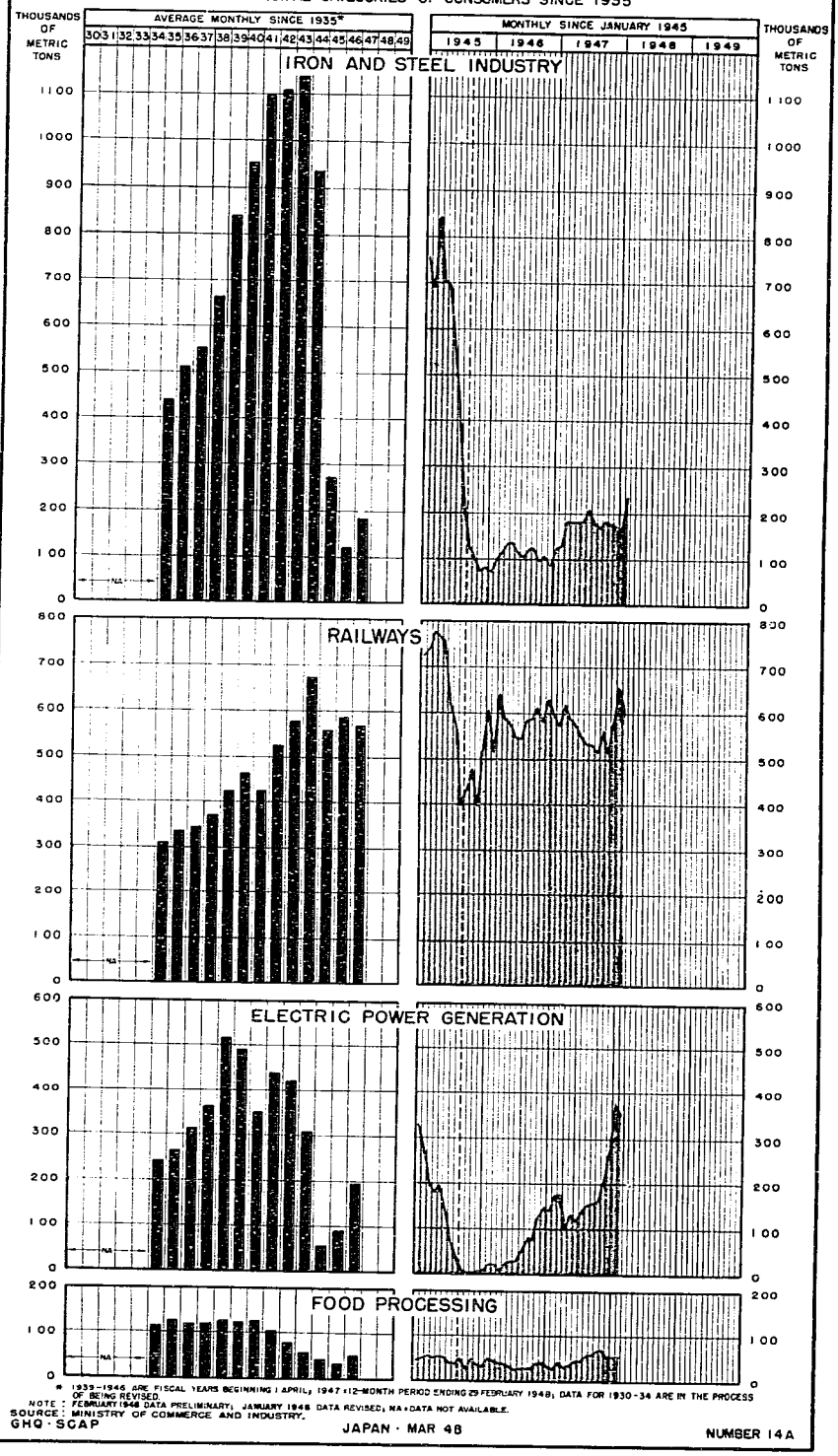
COAL DELIVERIES

TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935



* 1939-1946 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL; 1947 = 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948; DATA FOR 1930-34 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING REVISED.

NOTE: FEBRUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; JANUARY 1948 DATA REVISED; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

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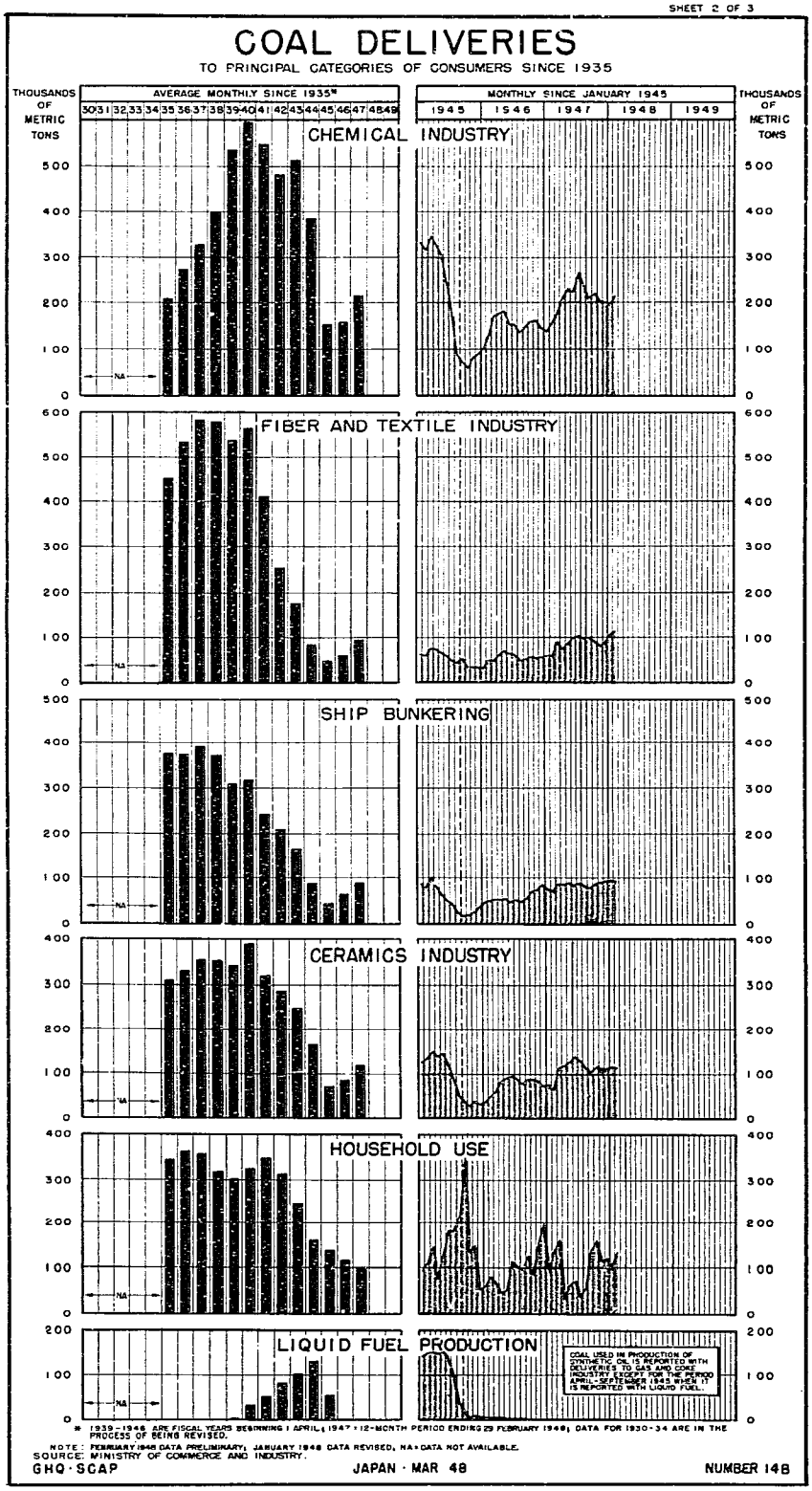
COAL DELIVERIES
TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS
AVERAGE MONTHLY SINCE 1935*
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
FIBER AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY
SHIP BUNKERING
CERAMICS INDUSTRY
HOUSEHOLD USE
LIQUID FUEL PRODUCTION
NA
COAL USED IN PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC OIL IS REPORTED WITH DELIVERIES TO GAS AND COKE INDUSTRY EXCEPT FOR THE PERIOD APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1945 WHEN IT IS REPORTED WITH LIQUID FUEL.
* 1939-1948 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL; 1947 = 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948; DATA FOR 1930-34 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING REVISED.
NOTE: FEBRUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, JANUARY 1948 DATA REVISED, NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
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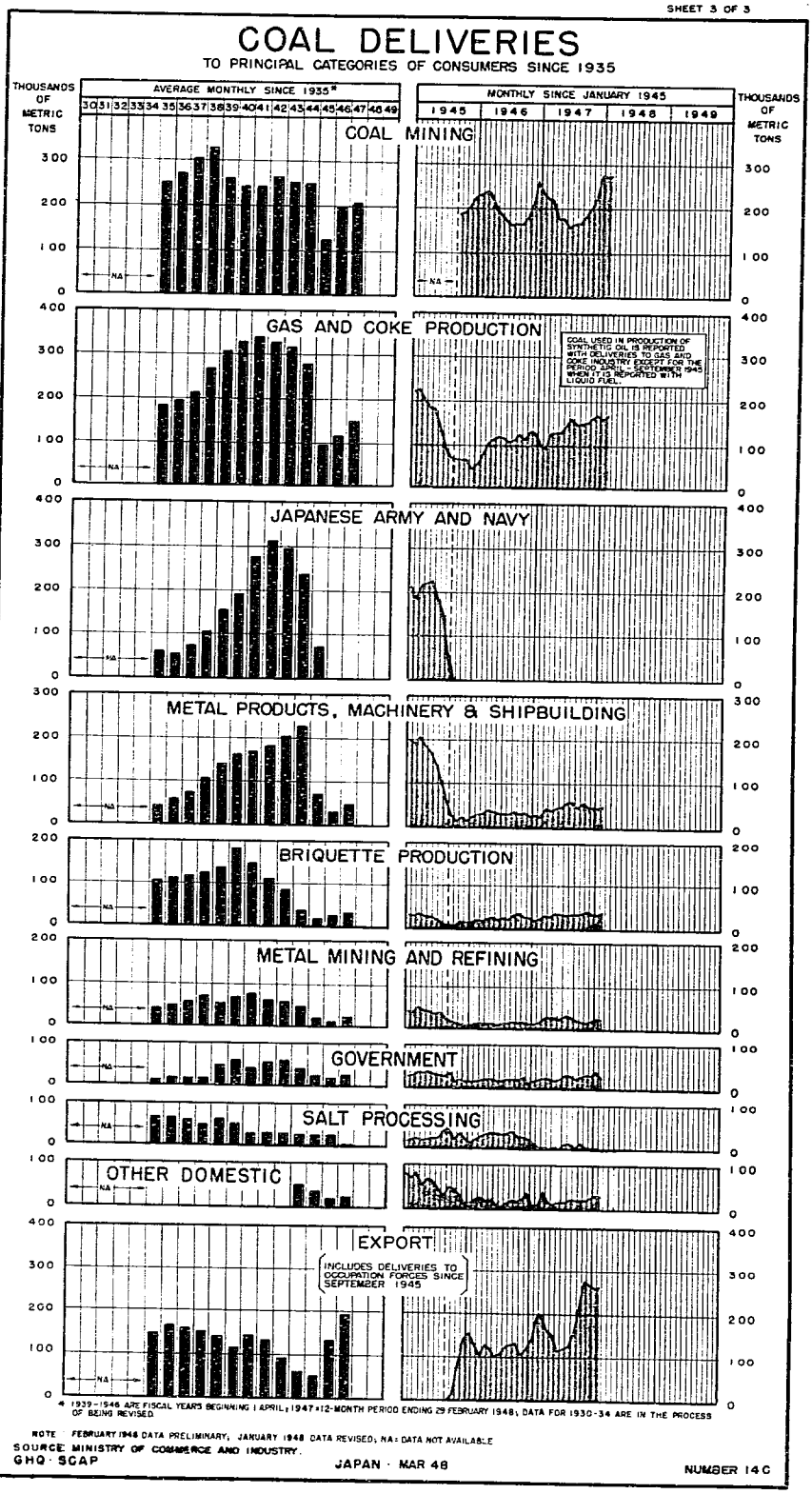

NOTE: FEBRUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY; JANUARY 1948 DATA REVISED; NA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

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Stockpiles

7. Stockpiles of available coal reached 612,100 metric tons on 29 February, 55,100 under January.

COAL STOCKPILES ON 29 FEBRUARY
(metric tons)

	Hokkaido	Eastern Honshu	Western Honshu	Kyushu	Total
Available for current shipment	38,000	47,900	12,400	46,700	145,000
In transit	147,700	32,000	43,400	244,000	467,100
Total	185,700	79,900	55,800	290,700	612,100

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

Mine Employees

8. Coal mine employees totaled 511,144 on 20 March, an increase of 1,847 over February.

COAL MINE EMPLOYEES a/
20 March

	Underground	Surface	Total
Employees paid daily wages	244,302	219,196	463,498
Employees paid monthly wages	14,932	32,714	47,646
Total	259,234	251,910	511,144

a/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

Lignite

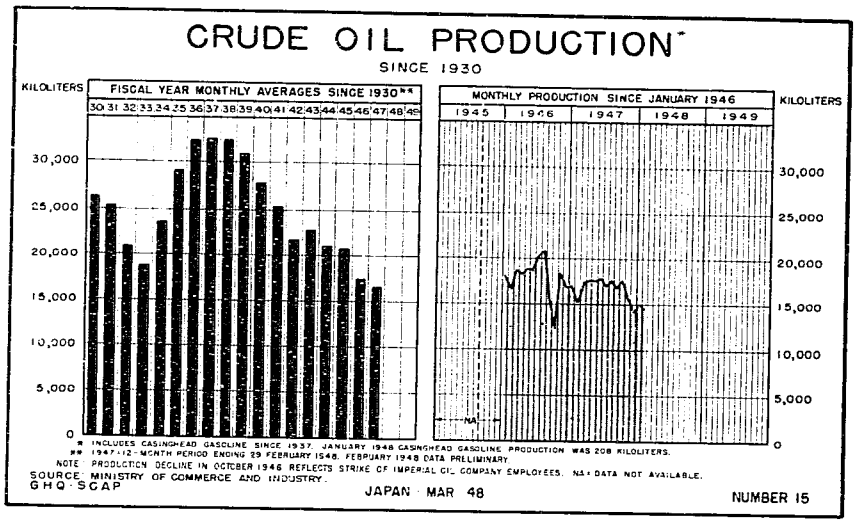
9. Preliminary figures for February lignite production were 218,757 metric tons, 43,399 under the revised January output. Stockpiles gained from the revised total of 463,499 metric tons in January to 511,897 in February and deliveries were reduced to 151,025 metric tons, 35,918 under revised January deliveries.

OIL

10. Crude oil production in February was 14,406 kiloliters, with a daily average production of 497 kiloliters, 11 more than the revised January output. Note the chart on the following page.

Drilling Operations

11. The Imperial Oil Company brought in four new wells during February, three producing oil and one gas. The oil wells included two in Akita Prefecture with initial daily production of 4.3 and 6 kiloliters respectively and one in Yamagata Prefecture producing an initial 2.7 kiloliters a day. Output of the gas well in Niigata Prefecture was 800 cubic meters a day.



DRILLING OPERATIONS
February

	Exploitation	Exploration	Total
Completed as oil producers	1	2	3
Completed as gas producers	1	0	1
Abandoned	2	1	3
Standing suspended	0	1	1
Commenced during month	4	3	7
Other wells drilling	3	7	10
Total strings active	7	10	17

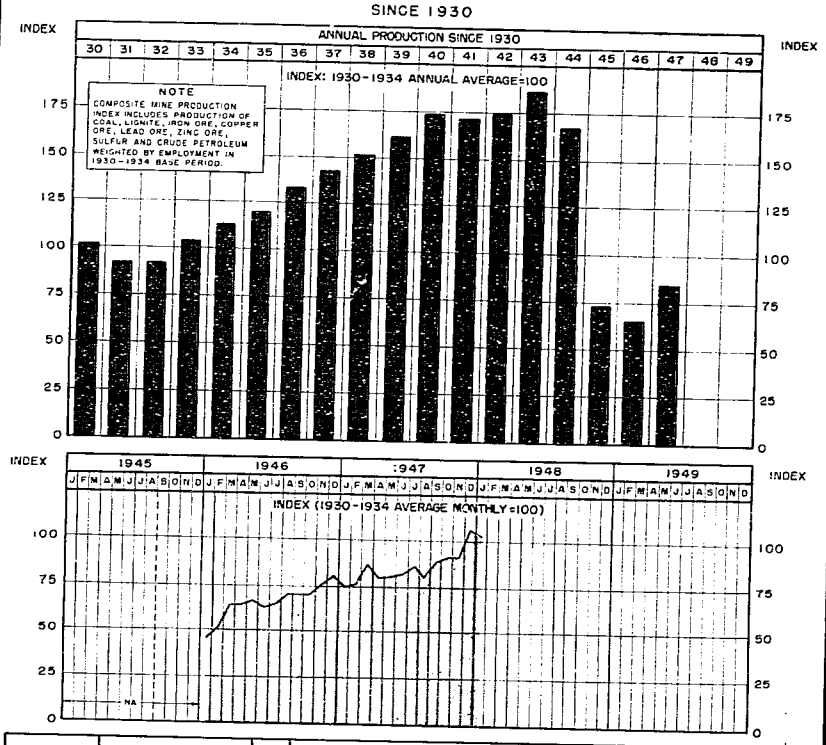
SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

MINING INDUSTRY

12. January production increased in 19 of 33 mineral commodities. Principal gains were in gold, gypsum and pyrite. Heavy snowfalls in producing areas contributed to the decline in iron ore and mercury output.

MINE PRODUCTION

SINCE 1930



COMMODITY	FORM	UNIT	AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930 - 1934	PEAK YEAR SINCE 1930		1946	MONTHLY PRODUCTION DEC 47	JAN 48
ANTIMONY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	MT	2.833	(1943)	79.8	5.2	5.911	5.024
ARSENIC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	151.35	(1940)	243.	91.	92.	132.
ASBESTOS	FIBER	"	NA		NA	NA	237.	272.
BARITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 90% $BaSO_4$	"	NA	(1943)	1,300.	60.	21.	29.
CHROMITE	CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Cr_2O_3	"	1,266.667 2/	(1944)	5,900.	261.	119.	182.
	CONCENTRATE ABT 30% Cr_2O_3	"				108.	0.	71.
COAL		"	2,597,750 1/	(1940)	4,776,000. 2/	1,877,000.	2,959,000.	2,855,600.
COBALT	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	NA	(1944)	12.8.	0.6	0.07	0.012
COPPER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	NA		NA	NA	1,691.	1,821.
FIRE CLAY		"	NA		NA	2,700.	19,161.	15,235.
FLUORITE	CONCENTRATE	"	NA	(1944)	664.	24.	0.	0.
GOLD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	NA		NA	NA	0.156	0.164
GRAPHITE	CRYSTALLINE CRUDE ORE 10-20% C	"	54.933 4/	(1945)	1,037. 4/	111.6	126.	95.
	AMORPHOUS CRUDE ORE 20-45% C	"				572.8	473.	518.
GYPSUM	CONCENTRATE +40% SO_3	"	4,383.333 1/, 4/	(1941)	17,350. 1/, 4/	4,041.667 4/	1,360.	2,345.
	CONCENTRATE -40% SO_3	"					3,663.	5,043.
IRON	ORE CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Fe	"	23,933.333 2/, 4/	(1944)	292,400. 2/, 4/	49,800.	35,882.	32,299.
	SAND CONCENTRATE ABT 50% Fe	"	NA		NA	NA	15.	42.
LEAD	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	548.833	(1943)	1,767.	398.917	532.	566.
LIGNITE		"	9,924,517 1/	(1943)	239,668. 1/	200,218.75	283,406.	262,156.
LIMESTONE		"	562,433.233 2/	(1943)	1,155,000. 2/	381,479.75	469,476.	297,592.
MANGANESE	BATTERY GRADE CONCENTRATE ABT 70% MnO_2	"	NA		NA	NA	514.	470.
	METALLURGICAL GRADE CONCENTRATE ABT 40% Mn	"	NA		NA	NA	2,188.	2,676.
MERCURY	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	0.417	(1944)	20.39	4.71	3.748	2.594
MOLYBDENUM	CONCENTRATE ABT 80% MoS_2	"	0.067 5/	(1944)	26.2 3/	7.804	0.025	0.6
CRUDE OIL 6/		KL	23,087.533 2/	(1937)	32,720. 2/	17,554.	14,190.	15,058.
PYRITE	CONCENTRATE 30-50% S	MT	65,670.	(1941)	176,000.	51,462.334	64,609.	69,735.
PYROPHYLLITE		"	13,358.333 1/	(1939)	38,000. 1/	9,300.	13,877.	13,421.
SILVER	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	NA		NA	NA	5.291	6.612
SULFUR	REFINED	"	7,751.417	(1937)	19,200.	1,903.083	2,718.	2,667.
TIN	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	125.	(1937) (1941)	180.	69.	7.101	7.288
TUNGSTEN	CONCENTRATE ABT 70% WO_3	"	0.883 5/	(1942)	40.83 3/	4.851	0.566	0.4
ZINC	METAL IN CONCENTRATE	"	1,893.167	(1943)	7,563.	2,033.917	2,353.	2,640.

NOTE: 1/ = CALENDAR YEAR; 2/ = FISCAL YEAR; 3/ = CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR; 4/ = GRADE UNKNOWN; 5/ = MINERAL CONTENT OF CONCENTRATE; 6/ = CASINGHEAD GASOLINE INCLUDED SINCE 1937. NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOURCE: PRIOR TO 1946: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS, INDIVIDUAL MINE OPERATORS; 1946 AND SUBSEQUENTLY: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, LIMESTONE MINING ASSOCIATION.

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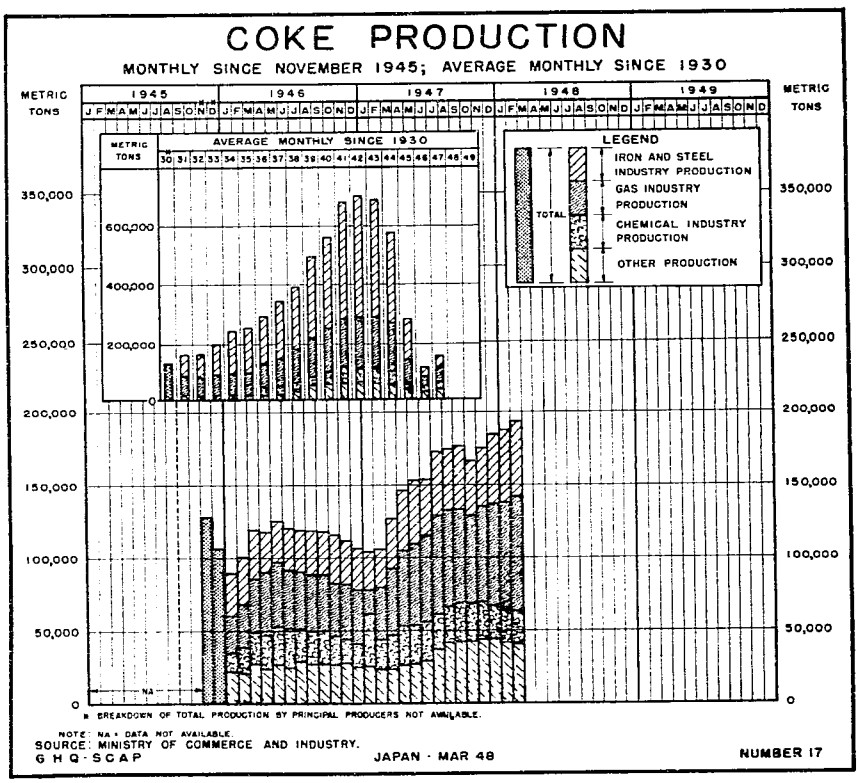
SECTION 3

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

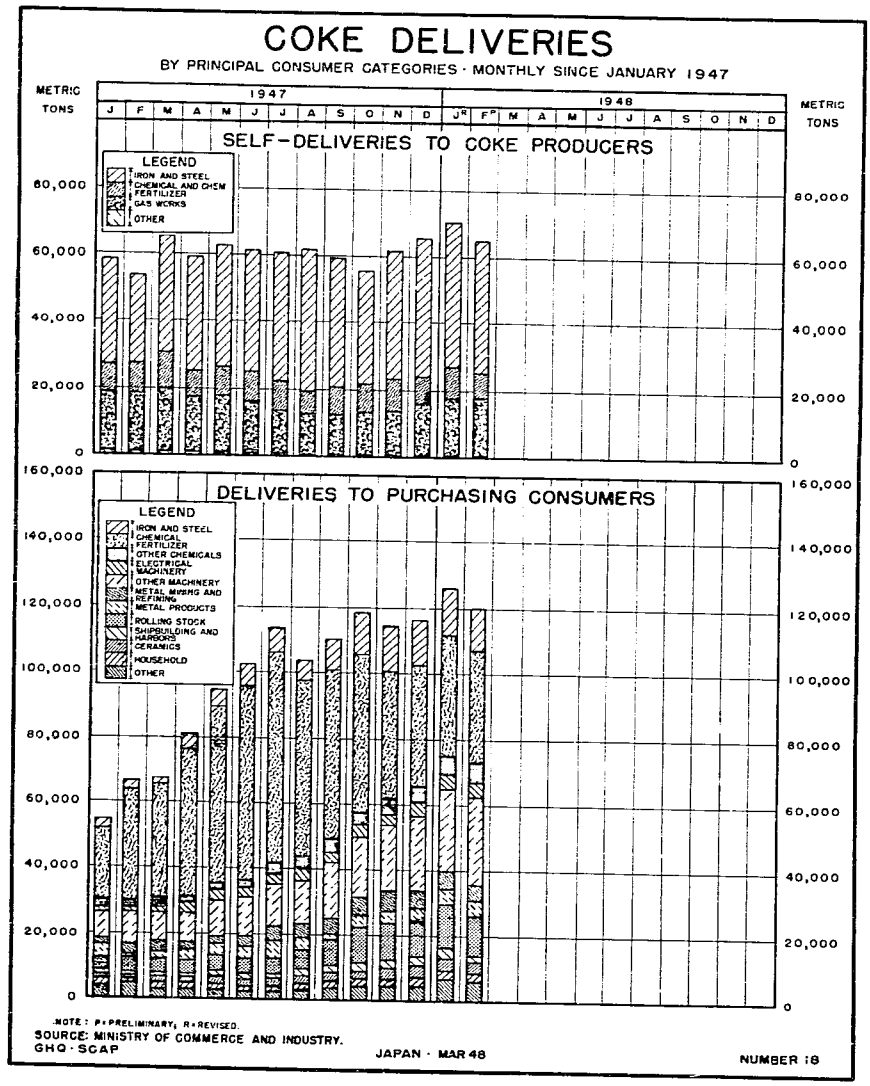
C O N T E N T S

COKE

1. Coke production in February was 192,570 metric tons compared with January's output of 186,830 tons. Coke stockpiles at



0117



the end of February totaled 43,850 metric tons, an increase of 5,540 tons over the previous month.

FEBRUARY COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

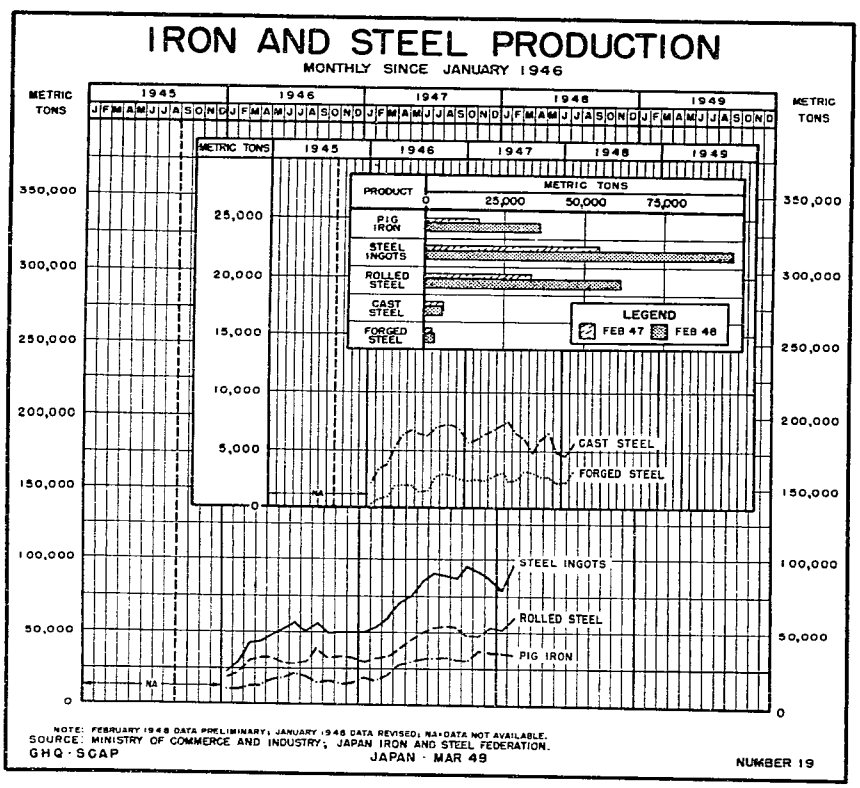
	Allocation	Distribution
Consumed by producers	86,090	64,732
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	50,490	40,222
Metal industry	27,760	22,667
Industrial machinery	29,433	26,193
Rolling-stock manufacturing	14,561	12,240
Electrical machinery	6,620	5,770
Subtotal	214,954	171,824

	Allocation	Distribution
Carried forward	214,954	171,824
Ceramic industry	4,658	4,185
Shipbuilding	2,119	1,959
Repair of coal mine machinery	1,000	766
Others	3,357	2,976
Reserves	6,492	3,167
Total	232,580	184,877

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

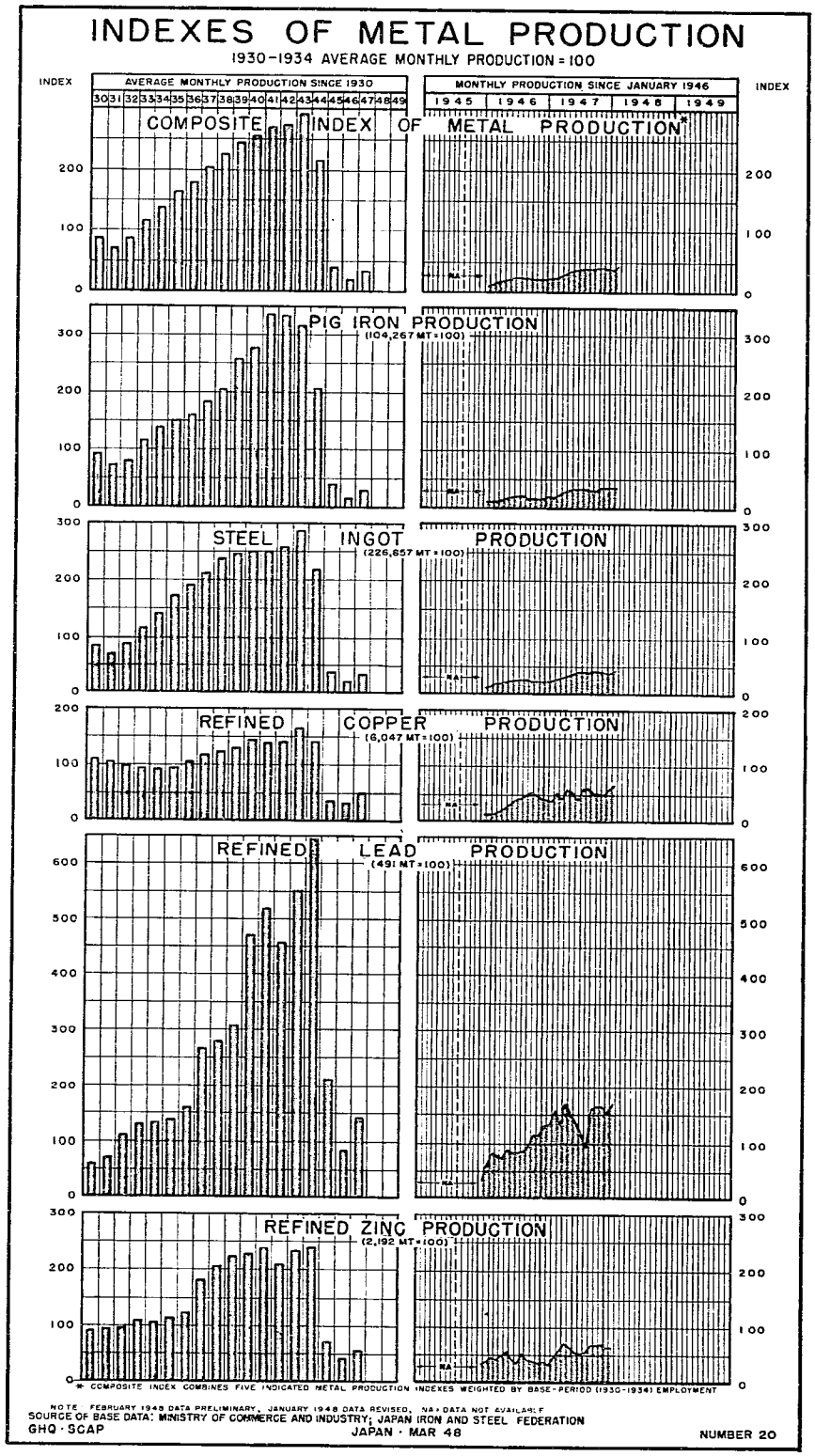
METAL INDUSTRIES

2. Preliminary reports for February showed total production of pig iron at 36,104 metric tons, a decrease of 892 tons from the revised January figure of 36,996. Due to increased coal allocations and deliveries, improved electric power and more efficient utilization of raw materials, steel ingot and rolled steel production reached new postwar highs in February. Increases were reported for steel castings, steel forgings, steel sheets (below 3 mm), rails, pipe and other products.



Secondary Iron and Steel Products

3. Increases were reported in February over January in secondary iron and steel production as wire increased from 914 metric tons to 962, hard steel wire from 327 to 402 tons, galvanized sheet from 1,007 to 1,538 tons, screws and rivets from 434 to 537


INDEXES OF METAL PRODUCTION
1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100
INDEX
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JANUARY 1946
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
INDEX
COMPOSITE INDEX OF METAL PRODUCTION*
PIG IRON PRODUCTION
(104,267 MT = 100)
STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION
(226,657 MT = 100)
REFINED COPPER PRODUCTION
(6,047 MT = 100)
REFINED LEAD PRODUCTION
(491 MT = 100)
REFINED ZINC PRODUCTION
(2,192 MT = 100)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
NA
* COMPOSITE INDEX COMBINES FIVE INDICATED METAL PRODUCTION INDEXES WEIGHTED BY BASE-PERIOD (1930-1934) EMPLOYMENT
NOTE: FEBRUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, JANUARY 1948 DATA REVISED, NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; JAPAN IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION
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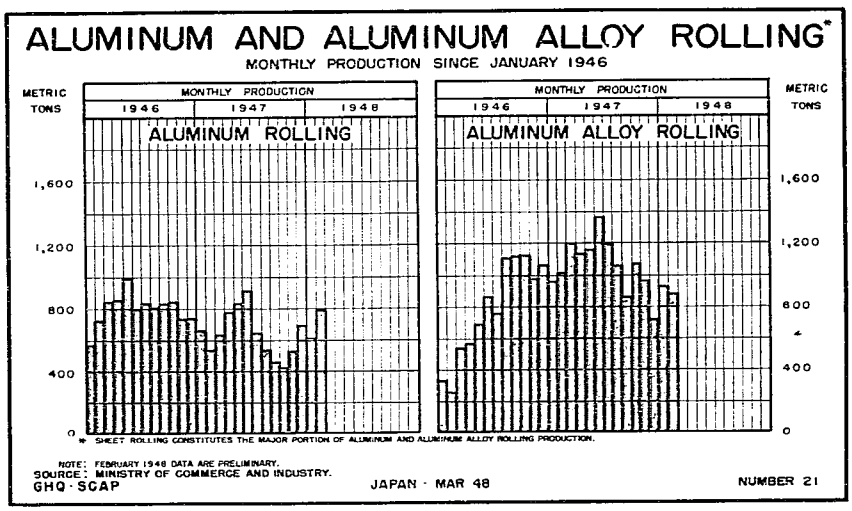
tons and cast-iron pipe from 2,157 to 2,338 metric tons. Decreases were noted in production of bolts and nuts, wire nails, special nails and wire rope.

Light Metals

4. Total aluminum produced in four primary and 10 secondary plants in February was 444 metric tons, a decrease of 157 metric tons from the revised January figure of 601 tons. Output of alumina from scrap increased due to utilization of small inventories on hand, with the preliminary February figure reported as 368 metric tons compared with the previous month's 141 tons.

5. Preliminary February figures for light-metals rolling production as reported by 45 operating plants showed increases in aluminum sheet, aluminum alloy forgings and tin foil while decreases were noted in aluminum alloy sheet and aluminum foil. Total production for the month including foil and tin was 1,708 metric tons compared with 1,581 tons the previous month.



Copper and Copper Alloys

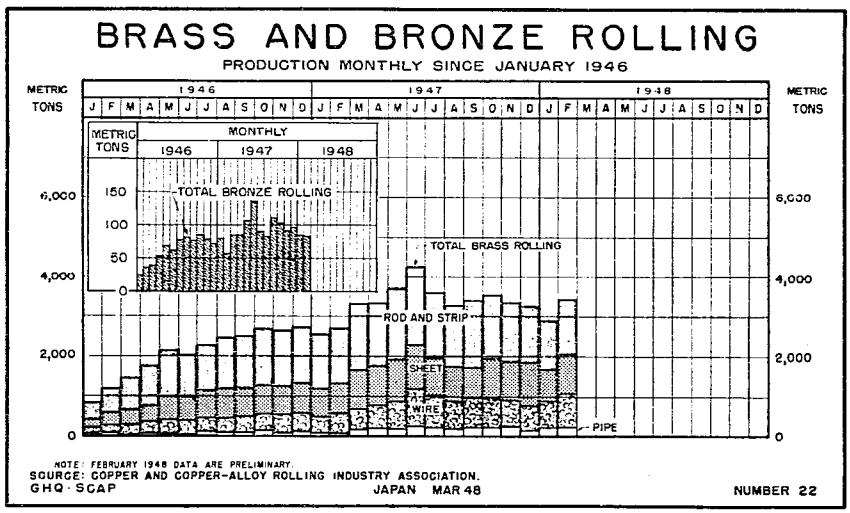
6. Preliminary figures for February production of blister copper and refined copper reported by 11 smelters and eight refineries showed increases for both products of 1,210 and 380 metric tons respectively over the previous month's production of 3,397 metric tons and 3,614 tons.

February output of rolled copper sheet and products by 205 rolling mills increased from the previous month's figure of 953 metric tons to 1,061 tons. Bare copper wire decreased from 3,976 metric tons in January to 3,723 in February.

Production of all brass items increased in February to 3,452 metric tons compared with 2,913 tons for the previous month. Bronze rolling production decreased to 83 tons from January's 85. See the chart at the top of the following page.

Zinc and Lead

7. Preliminary figures for February showed a gain of three metric tons of refined zinc over January's revised output of 1,365 tons.



Output of zinc plate increased by 22 metric tons in February over January production of 489 tons.

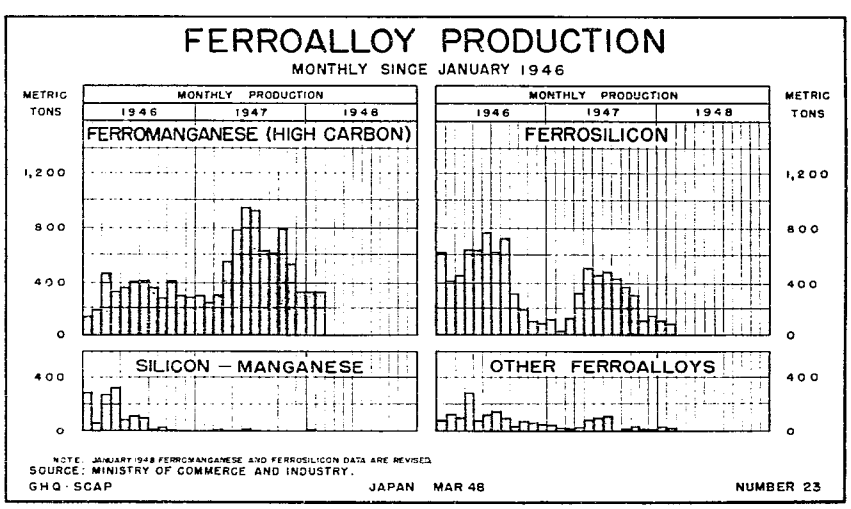
8. Crude lead and refined lead production increased in February from January's revised figures of 583 and 787 metric tons to 821 and 834 metric tons respectively.

Other Nonferrous Metals

9. Preliminary figures for February showed increases in all but one product. Bismuth increased from 1,668 kilograms in January to 2,067, mercury from 2,488 to 2,952 and antimony production in February was 9,126 kilograms with no production reported for January. Production of refined tin fell from 12,788 kilograms in January to 1,500 kilograms in February; figures for crude tin were not submitted.

Ferroalloys

10. Ferroalloy production in February decreased 48 tons below January's revised total of 492 metric tons.



RUBBER

11. Corrected inventory of rubber stocks resulted in the addition of 25.4 metric tons of scrap material in February. Total receipts of crude rubber during February decreased 1,895 metric tons from January's 2,412, while total consumption increased 38 metric tons to 1,804.

RUBBER INVENTORY
(metric tons)

	Crude Rubber	Latex	Scrap
Inventory, 1 February	3,646	248	4,140 a/
Receipts during month	517 b/	0	1,111
Consumption during month	1,804	17	555
Inventory, 1 March	2,359	231	4,696

a/ Revised.
b/ Imported and recovered stocks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

Refined Petroleum

12. Total crude runs to stills amounted to 18,666 kiloliters in February, an increase of 1,598 over January's 17,068. Total refined production amounted to 17,803 kiloliters of which 14,849 were finished products and 2,954 were semifinished. Total refined products including semifinished products at refineries at the end of February amounted to 30,425 kiloliters. See the first chart on the following page.

CEMENT

13. The preliminary figure on February production of cement was 85,358 metric tons compared with the previous month's 103,381. Note the second chart on the next page.

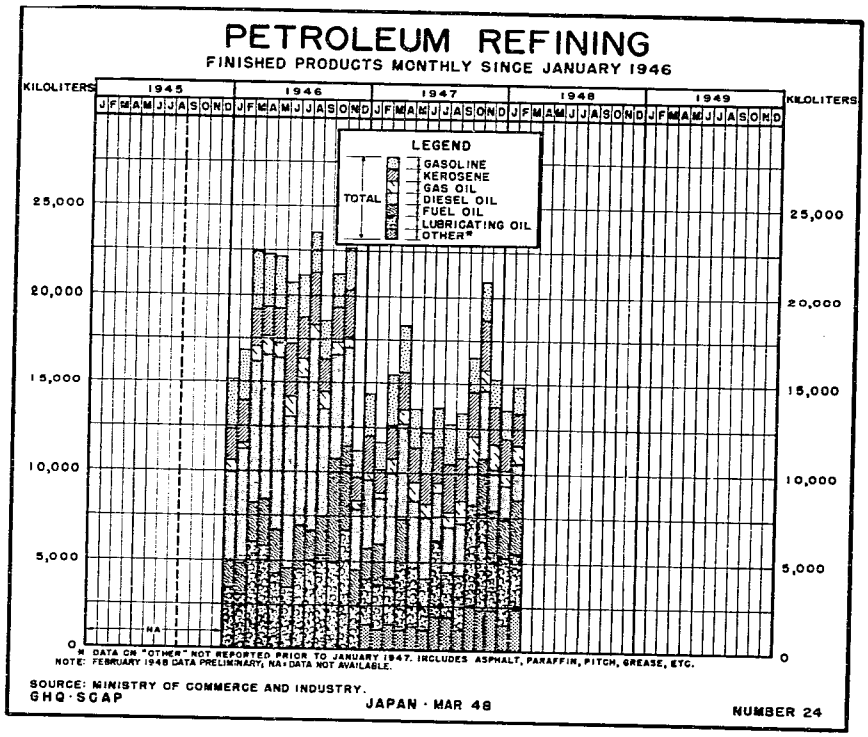
CONSTRUCTION

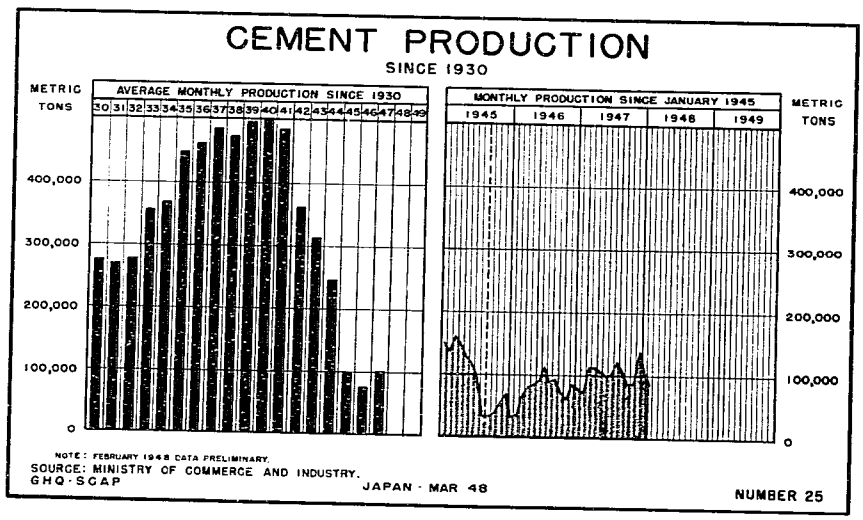
Coal Miners' Housing

14. Construction of 18,821 new housing units and repairs to 42,925 old houses together with 271 new dormitories of 945 welfare units have been reported since the beginning of the coal miners' housing program in January 1947.

Other Construction

15. Building permits issued during February for all types of construction were 73,946. New construction totaled 46,932; repair permits totaled 12,534 and reconstruction and removal totaled 14,480, compared with January figures of 69,486, 44,703, 11,754 and 13,029 respectively.





16. New construction undertaken in February decreased in both urban and rural areas.

NEW CONSTRUCTION
February

	Urban		Rural		Total	
Started	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/
Dwellings	9,456	327,135	18,354	731,978	27,810	1,059,113
Combined dwellings and shops	5,415	215,668	1,988	100,076	7,403	315,744
Nonresidential buildings	3,276	336,751	8,684	377,465	11,960	714,216
Total	18,147	879,554	29,026	1,209,519	47,173	2,089,073
Completed						
Dwellings	13,096	472,737	14,420	545,765	27,516	1,018,502
Combined dwellings and shops	3,883	159,957	1,227	55,499	5,110	215,456
Nonresidential buildings	2,837	233,303	5,530	373,908	8,367	607,211
Total	19,816	865,997	21,177	975,172	40,993	1,841,169

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

17. Shipyards completed repairs on 486 vessels totaling 1,064,191 gross tons during the period 10 February to 10 March.

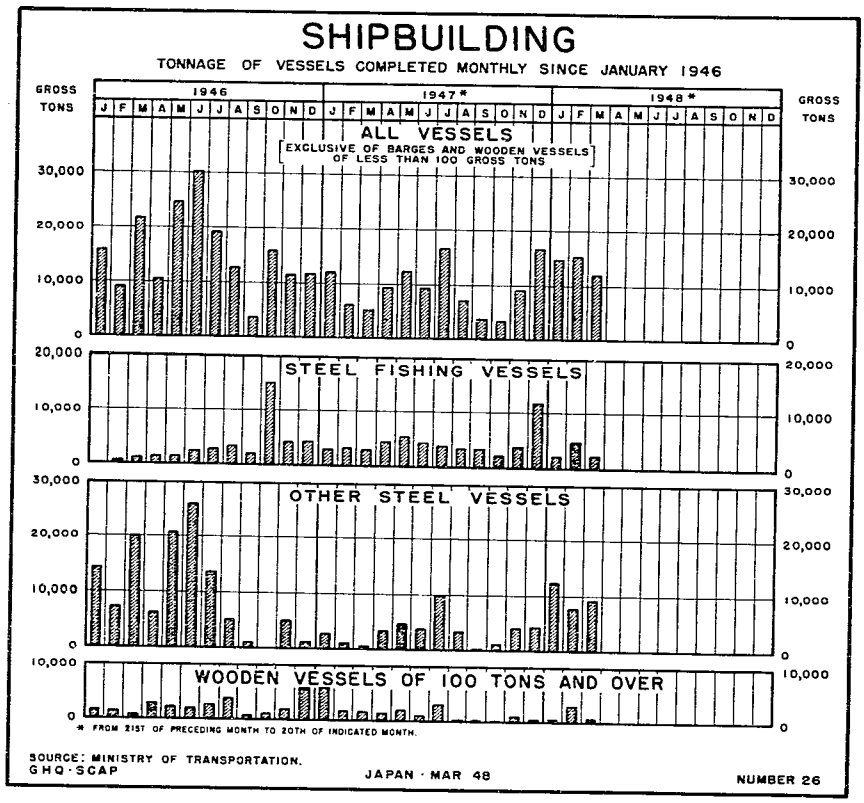
From 20 February to 20 March six steel cargo vessels totaling 12,270 gross tons were launched and nine others totaling 9,207 gross tons were completed. During the same period 13 steel fishing vessels totaling 1,743 gross tons were launched and an additional 19 totaling 2,234 gross tons were completed. Two wooden ships totaling 650 gross tons were completed. See chart on following page.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

18. February production of some heavy chemicals, notably sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate, calcium carbide and sodium carbonate, decreased from the January levels. In heavy organic chemicals ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol and benzene dropped in output. Acetic acid, acetone, phenol and dyestuffs and dye intermediates registered increases. See chart on page 121.

Fertilizers

19. Ammonium sulfate production in February was 51,249 metric tons in terms of 20 percent nitrogen content, a decrease of 5,626 metric tons from January production of 56,875 tons. Power shortages restricted the production to its lowest point in 12 months.



20. February production of calcium cyanamide was 9,101 metric tons (16 percent nitrogen content), equivalent to 7,281 metric tons of 20 percent nitrogen content cyanamide, slight decreases from January's revised figures of 9,104 and 7,284 metric tons respectively.

Calcium carbide production in February was 13,100 metric tons, a decrease of 2,574 metric tons from the previous month's total of 15,674 due to a shortage of graphite.

21. Calcium superphosphate production for February increased to 79,846 metric tons (16 percent phosphorus pentoxide) from January's figure of 76,516.

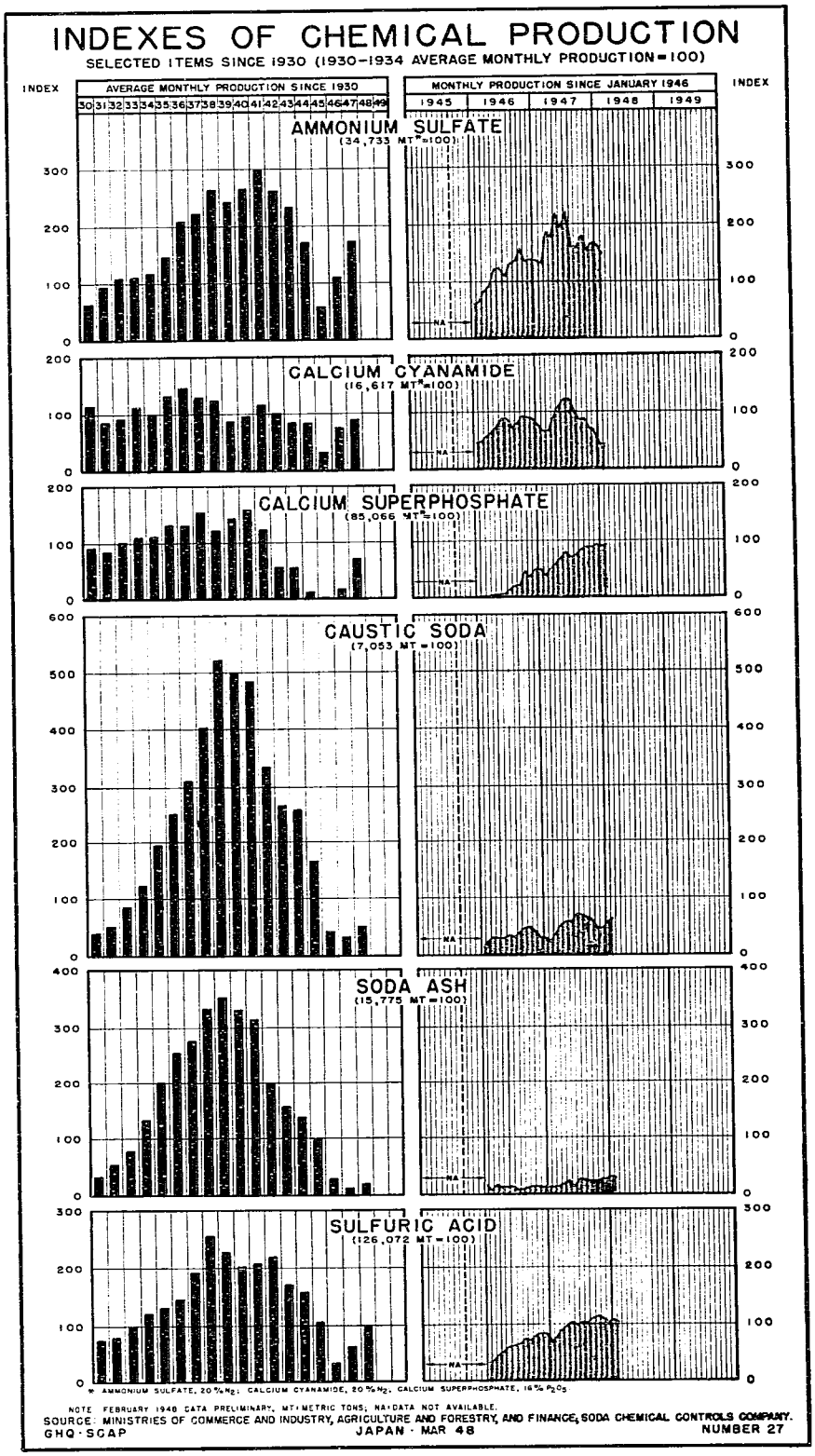
Sulfuric Acid

22. Production of 130,891 metric tons of sulfuric acid in February was a decrease of 5,462 tons from January's revised figure of 136,353.

Soda Industries

23. Production of caustic soda was limited by lack of coal and salt although February's output of 4,453 metric tons was an increase of 316 metric tons over January's revised figure of 4,137 tons.

24. Decreases were noted in the soda ash industry with total February output of 4,503 metric tons, 594 tons below the previous month's output of 5,097.


INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION
SELECTED ITEMS SINCE 1930 (1930–1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100)
INDEX
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JANUARY 1946
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
INDEX
AMMONIUM SULFATE
(34,733 MT*=100)
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE
(16,617 MT*=100)
CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE
(85,066 MT*=100)
CAUSTIC SODA
(7,053 MT=100)
SODA ASH
(15,775 MT=100)
SULFURIC ACID
(126,072 MT=100)
NA
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
* AMMONIUM SULFATE, 20% N2; CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, 20% N2; CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE, 16% P2O5
NOTE: FEBRUARY 1948 DATA PRELIMINARY, MT=METRIC TONS, NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, AND FINANCE; SODA CHEMICAL CONTROLS COMPANY.
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Salt

25. Production of domestic salt decreased from 14,119 metric tons in January to 12,929 in February, while 103,044 tons were imported compared with January imports of 108,646 tons.

Paint and Oil

26. There was a 45-percent decrease in the production of paints and other protective coatings during February because of a critical shortage of drying oils.

27. Production of soap increased 42 percent in February over January's production of 578 metric tons, making possible future increases in glycerin output. Glycerin production decreased from 69 metric tons in January to 53 metric tons in February.

28. Industrial explosives, including T.N.T., increased by 5 percent in February over January's 1,074 metric tons. Increases were noted in gelatin and ammonia dynamite while ammonium nitrate production dropped because of lack of sufficient paraffin in one of the producing plants.

Dyes and Intermediates

29. Total production of dyes was 262 metric tons in February, an increase of 72 metric tons over January. Dye stocks showed little change with February stocks of 581 metric tons compared with 589 in January.

30. Production of six important intermediates, phenol, aniline, chlorbenzene, nitrotoluene, phthalic anhydride and beta-naphthol, increased from 168 metric tons in January to 268 tons in February. Three other intermediates, H-acid, benzidine base and crude nitrobenzene, important in dye manufacture, showed increases in February.

Total production of all drug and dyestuff intermediates rose from 630 metric tons in January to 808 tons in February while stocks rose from 839 tons to 906.

Camphor

31. February figures for refined camphor, crude camphor and camphor oil were 39, 161 and 171 metric tons respectively compared with 26, 130 and 139 metric tons respectively in January. Note top chart on opposite page.

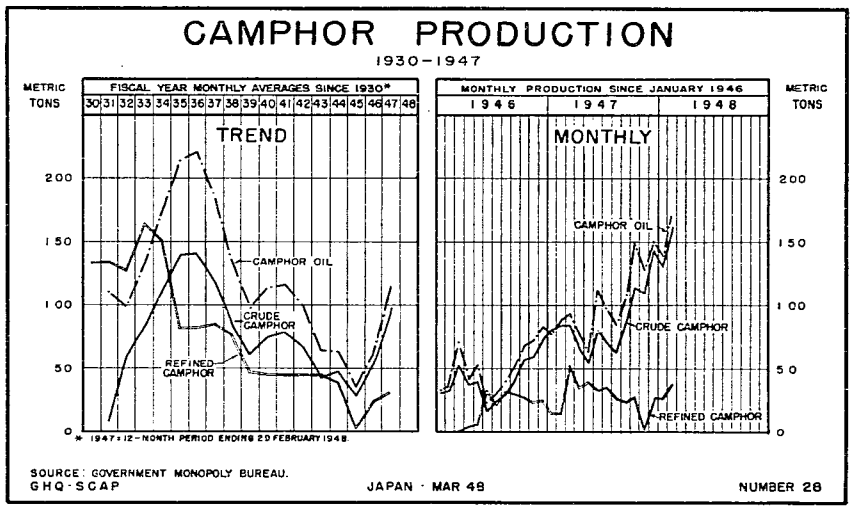
MACHINERY

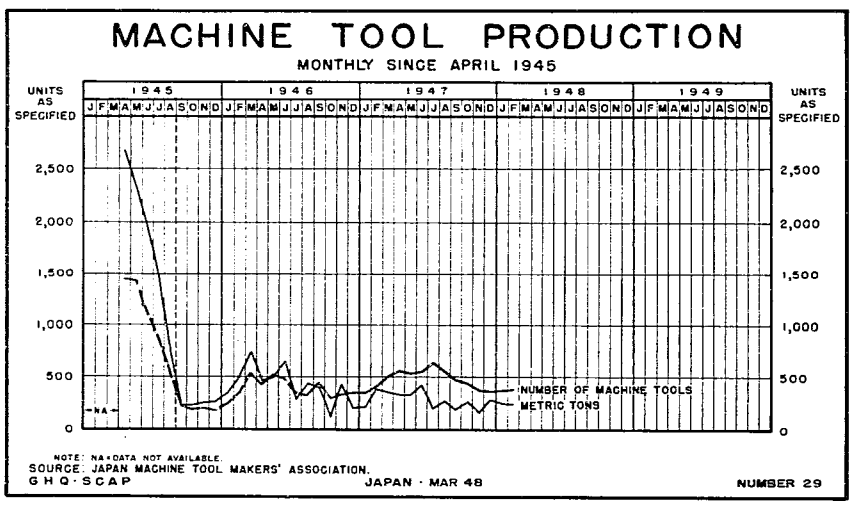
Machine Tools

32. February output of 374 machine tools as reported by 51 plants, one less plant than reported the previous month, was an increase of three units over January. Total production value was ¥ 17,000,000 which was ¥ 1,900,000 less than total value reported for January. Total weight of machine tools produced during February was 240 tons, as shown in the second chart on the opposite page.

Tungsten Carbide Tools

33. The consumption of special rolled steel in the making of tungsten carbide tools in February was 16,534 kilograms, nearly





double the amount used in January. February consumption of rolled steel was three times the average monthly consumption in the industry in recent months.

Twenty-four plants employing 2,208 persons produced 1,209 kilograms of tips, 220 kilograms of bits and 147 kilograms of dies, compared with 1,537, 212 and 203 kilograms respectively for the same items in January.

Precision Bearings

34. Roller bearing and journal bearing output increased from 44,951 and 257 units respectively in January to 67,520 and 649 units in February. Ball bearing production increased by 109,966 units in February over the previous month's production of 305,200 units. Total bearing steel consumed was 912 metric tons, an increase of 253 tons over January's steel consumption.

Industrial Machinery

35. Total production value during February of 20 categories of heavy industrial machinery, two more than the previous month, totaled ¥ 989,422,000 compared with revised January value of ¥ 955,062,000. Weight of new units, repairs and parts was 19,790 metric tons compared with January's revised figure of 18,016 metric tons. Previously reported weight for January was 15,175 but this figure did not include the weight of new production and parts for marine and land internal-combustion engines.

Decreases were noted in woodworking and metal forming machinery, iron and steel equipment, foundry equipment, pumps and marine engines while all other equipment increased over the previous month's production.

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION
(metric tons)

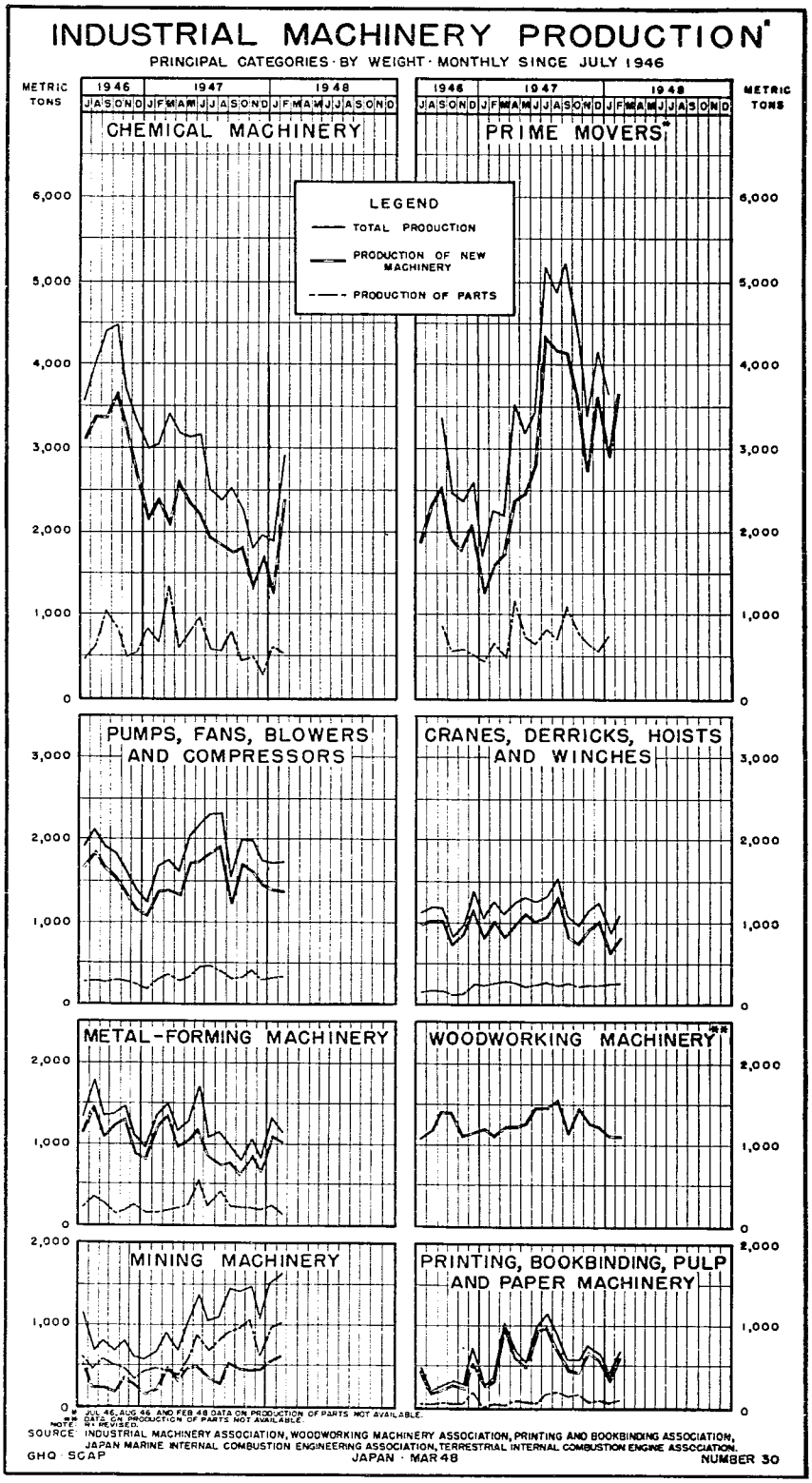
	January a/	February
Steel	9,691	12,285
Iron	13,529	14,090
Coke	11,050	11,791
Coal	10,214	12,921
Power b/	14,017	14,739

a/ Revised.
b/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION, PARTS AND REPAIRS
(thousands of yen)

	January	February
Chemical	95,463	112,630
Woodworking	58,421	56,659
Pumps	64,721	62,381
Mining	58,330	69,407
Prime movers	31,823	57,344
Land internal-combustion engines	56,864	61,913
Marine internal-combustion engines	301,250	216,365
Fans and blowers	32,405	42,456
Cranes and hoists	41,143	63,832
Printing and bookbinding	21,782	31,851
Iron and steel manufacturing	27,915	23,330
Metal forming	40,491	38,329
Conveyors	21,870	38,904
Power transmission	14,941	20,635
Crushers	13,208	16,979
Subtotal	880,627	913,015


INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION*
PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES · BY WEIGHT · MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946
METRIC TONS
1946
1947
1948
J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
CHEMICAL MACHINERY
PRIME MOVERS**
LEGEND
TOTAL PRODUCTION
PRODUCTION OF NEW MACHINERY
PRODUCTION OF PARTS
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
PUMPS, FANS, BLOWERS AND COMPRESSORS
CRANES, DERRICKS, HOISTS AND WINCHES
METAL-FORMING MACHINERY
WOODWORKING MACHINERY**
MINING MACHINERY
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, PULP AND PAPER MACHINERY
* JUL 46, AUG 46 AND FEB 48 DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.
** DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PARTS NOT AVAILABLE.
NOTE: ** REVISED.
SOURCE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION, JAPAN MARINE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION, TERRESTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE ASSOCIATION.
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	January	February
Carried forward	880,627	913,015
Food processing	17,549	17,673
Rubber	8,148	9,391
Foundry equipment	11,216	7,090
Pulp and paper	4,594	10,655
Miscellaneous	32,928	31,598
Total	955,062	989,422

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association, Printing and Bookbinding Association and Woodworking Machinery Association.

36. Production figures for marine and land internal-combustion engines are available for the first time.

MARINE INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE PRODUCTION

	New Production		Total Weight of New Production and Parts
1947	Number of Units	Horsepower	(metric tons)
July	1,409	34,207	2,654
August	1,780	25,833	2,283
September	1,917	25,795	3,325
October	2,069	31,930	2,560
November	1,658	22,565	1,653
December	2,333	33,215	2,670
1948			
January	2,004	32,765	2,348
February	1,967	28,784	-

SOURCE: Japan Marine Internal-combustion Engineering Association.

LAND INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE PRODUCTION

	New Production		Total Weight of New Production and Parts
1947	Number of Units	Horsepower	(metric tons)
July	1,524	9,244	382
August	1,563	9,490	387
September	1,708	12,445	482
October	1,966	13,282	554
November	2,094	11,900	486
December	2,623	16,272	762
1948			
January	2,227	11,196	493
February	2,683	12,174	-

SOURCE: Terrestial Internal-combustion Engineering Association.

Textile Machinery

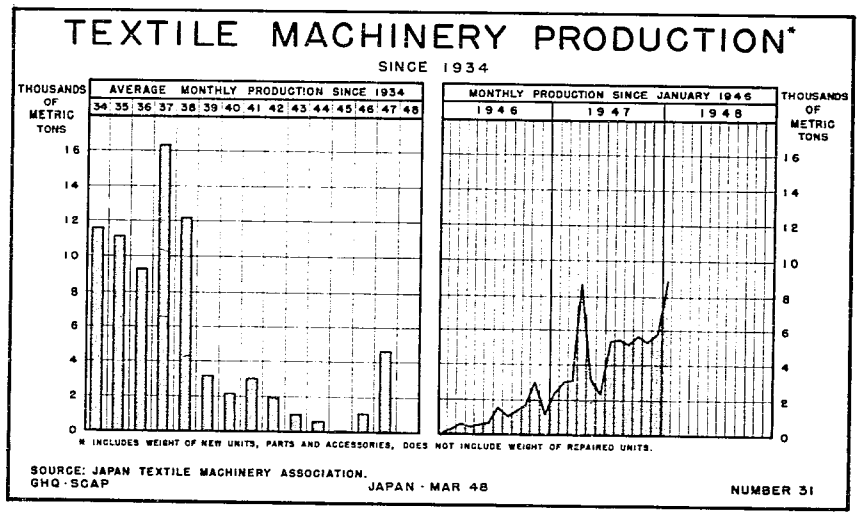
37. Total value, as reported by 566 plants, of textile machinery production including parts and repairs during January was

¥ 431,249,000 compared with ¥ 445,465,000 for December. Total weight of production, not including weight of repairs, was 8,865 metric tons compared with December's total weight as reported by 539 plants of 5,819 tons.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	December	January
New units	223,845	225,719
Parts	129,002	118,319
Repairs	92,618	87,211
Total	445,465	431,249

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



38. January figures on the value of production, parts and repairs of cotton machinery as reported by 443 factories showed an increase of ¥ 57,713,000 over figures for December as reported by 445 factories. Total weight of new units and parts, not including weight of repairs, increased by 68 percent over December's figure of 4,248 metric tons.

COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	December	January
New units	156,580	166,411
Parts	55,921	103,071
Repairs	51,563	52,295
Total	264,064	321,777

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

39. Total value of new silk machinery production, repair and parts as reported by 83 factories decreased more than 50 percent from the production for December, as reported by 87 plants. A drastic decrease in parts production was partly responsible. Total weight of new units and parts was 1,098 metric tons, an increase of 331 metric tons over the previous month.

SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION
(thousands of yen)

	December	January
New units	33,528	36,752
Parts	62,405	5,200
Repairs	2,637	3,540
Total	98,570	45,492

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

40. Although the number of reporting factories increased from December's 74 to 80 in January, total value of new production and repairs of wool and worsted machinery decreased. Parts showed a slight increase from ¥ 6,713,000 to ¥ 7,010,000 in January. Total value of production was ¥ 52,266,000 compared with the previous month's value of ¥ 63,040,000. Total weight of new units and parts was 491 metric tons compared with 564 tons for December.

WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY
(thousands of yen)

	December	January
New units	24,613	19,114
Parts	6,713	7,010
Repairs	31,714	26,142
Total	63,040	52,266

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

41. Reports of total value of new production, parts and repairs of finishing and dyeing machinery in January showed decreases of more than half from the previous month's figure of ¥ 12,912,000. Total weight of new units and parts decreased from 186 metric tons in December to 107 tons in January.

FINISHING AND DYEING MACHINERY
(thousands of yen)

	December	January
New units	7,416	2,938
Parts	1,783	371
Repairs	3,713	2,981
Total	12,912	6,290

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

42. Reports for February from 12 plants gave total value of new production of raw silk machinery as ¥ 5,521,000, a slight decrease from January's production value of ¥ 5,942,000. Total weight for February decreased 27 metric tons from the previous month's 259 tons.

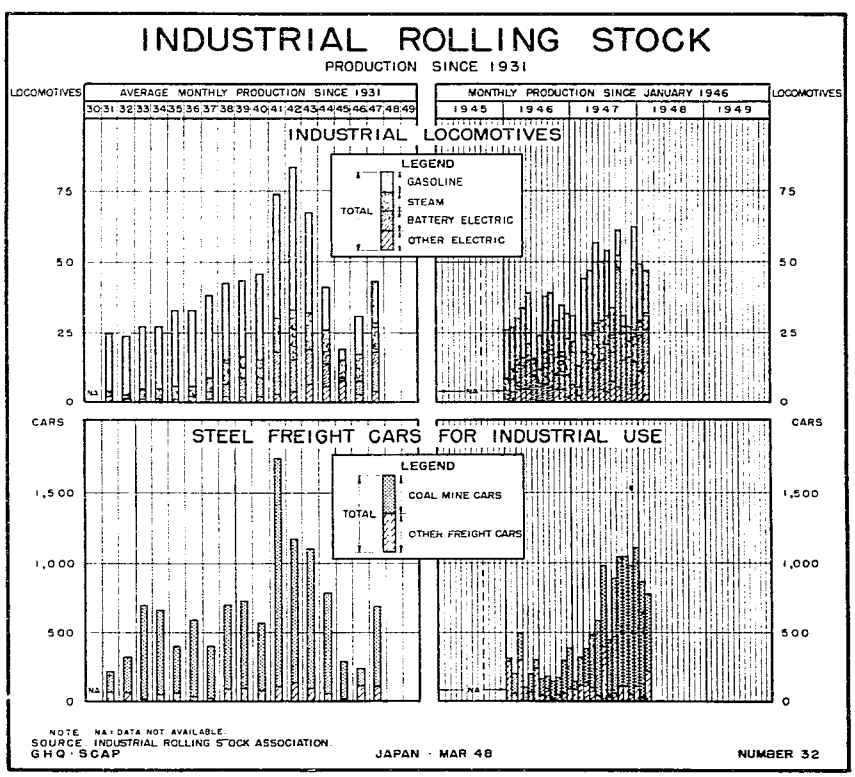
RAW SILK MACHINERY

	New Production (thousands of yen)	Weight (metric tons)
January	5,942	259
February	5,521	232

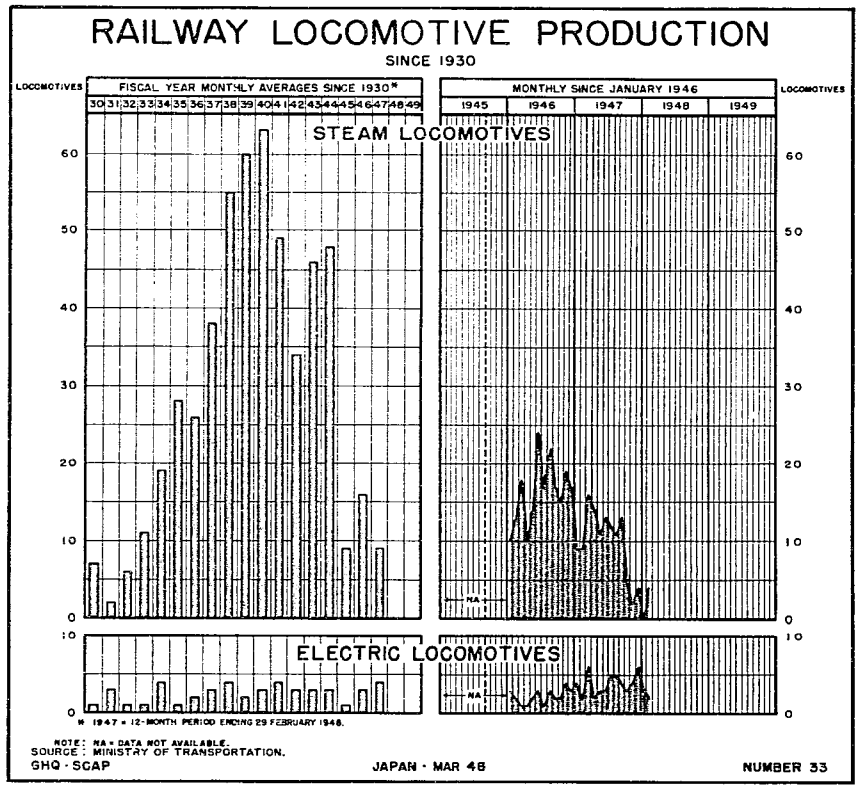
SOURCE: Japan Silk Manufacturing Machinery Association.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

43. Two new electric locomotives were produced in February, a decrease of one from the previous month. Four steam locomotives were produced in February, as shown in chart, following page.



New passenger car output increased in February to 85 from January's 70 while production of freight cars increased to 112 from the previous month's 80. General and partial repairs increased from 798 in January to 861 in February while freight car repairs increased from 4,941 to 5,540. See second chart, following page.


RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION
SINCE 1930
LOCOMOTIVES
FISCAL YEAR MONTHLY AVERAGES SINCE 1930*
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
STEAM LOCOMOTIVES
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES
NA
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
* 1947 = 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948.
NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
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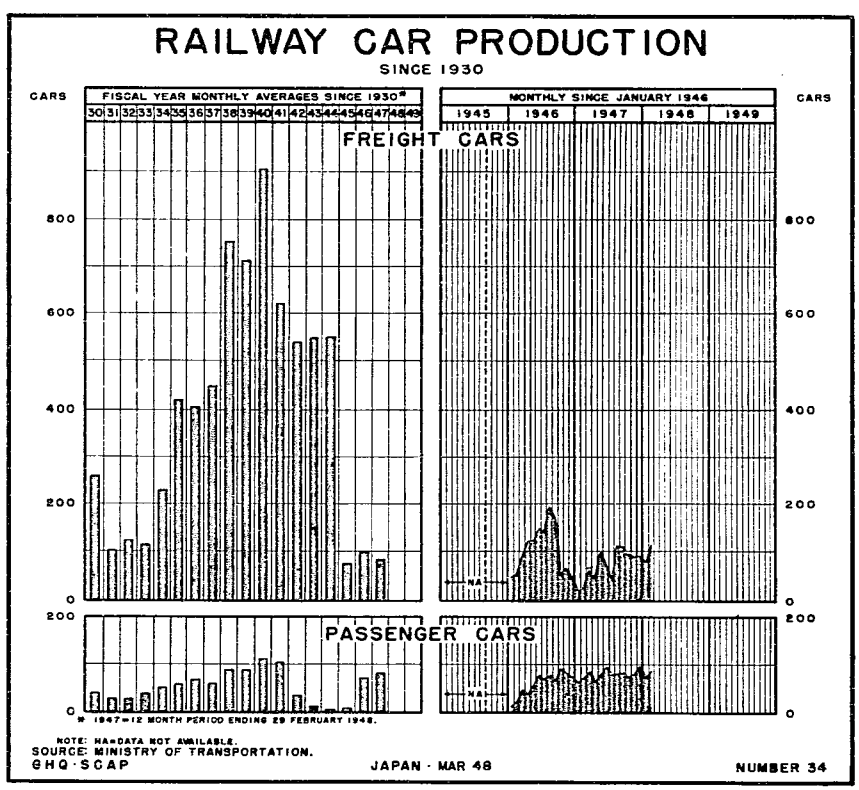
RAILWAY CAR PRODUCTION
SINCE 1930
CARS
FISCAL YEAR MONTHLY AVERAGES SINCE 1930*
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
FREIGHT CARS
PASSENGER CARS
NA
0 200 400 600 800
* 1947 = 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 29 FEBRUARY 1948.
NOTE: NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION.
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SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

1. Reports on processed food and allied industries such as brewing and distilling, food containers and tobacco products were not available in March because responsibility for reporting production was shifted from control associations to government statistical organizations.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

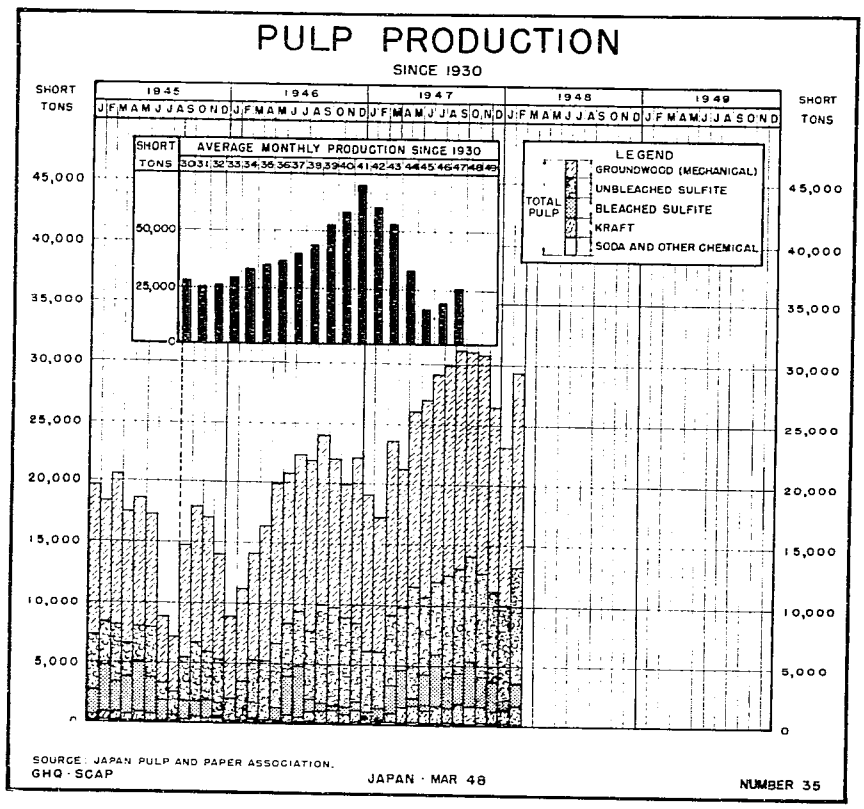
2. Pulp production in February was 29,313 tons, an increase of 6,083 tons over the previous month's 23,230 tons. See chart on the following page.

PULP PRODUCTION
(short tons)

	January	February
Groundwood	13,132	16,061
Unbleached sulfite	7,989	9,660
Bleached sulfite	893	1,984
Unbleached kraft	1,079	1,445
Others	137	163
Total	23,230	29,313

SOURCE: Japanese Pulp and Paper Association.

3. Total output of all types of paper in February increased 5,055 tons over January's 24,637 tons. Japanese hand-made paper and writing and drawing paper were the only items to show decrease in February production.



GLASS AND CERAMICS

4. Window glass production in February, charted at top of facing page, decreased 18,903 cases from January's 113,575 cases and figured glass decreased 2,008 cases from the previous month's 22,034.

5. One metric ton of optical glass was melted in February compared with two tons for January.

6. Production of glassware items including medical, technical and scientific containers, electrical products, bottles and food containers increased from 6,269 tons in January to 7,156 tons in February.

Optical Instruments

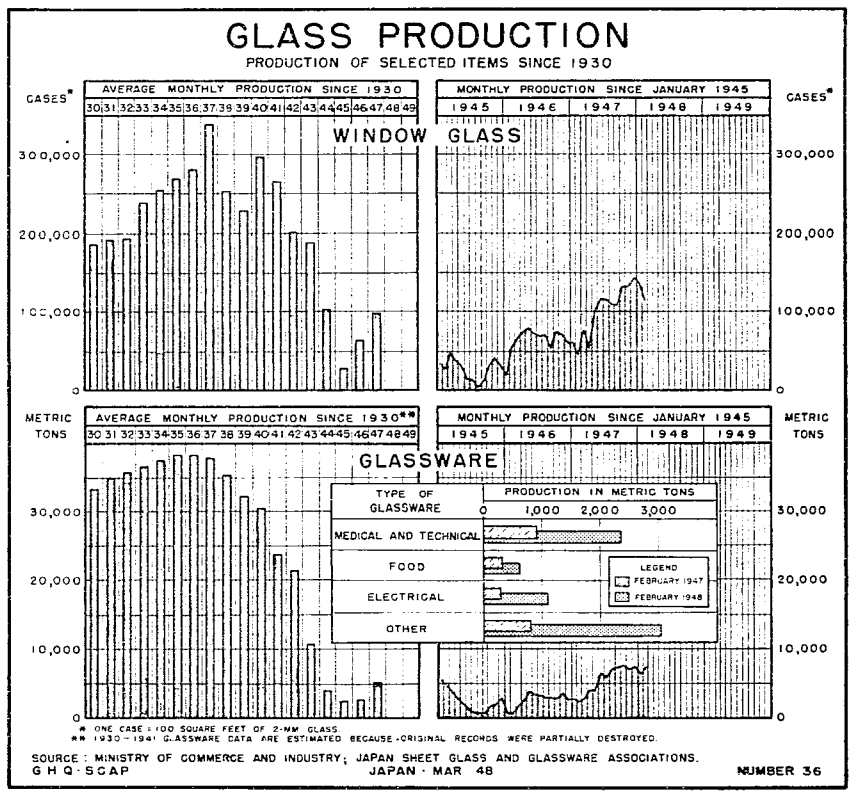
7. Production of cameras, projectors and microscopes increased in February while output of binoculars and opera glasses decreased.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

	January	February
Cameras	6,729	7,449
Projectors	606 a/	635
Binoculars and opera glasses	3,893	3,382
Microscopes	899	1,364

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.


GLASS PRODUCTION
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS SINCE 1930
CASES*
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JANUARY 1945
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
WINDOW GLASS
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
METRIC TONS
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930**
GLASSWARE
TYPE OF GLASSWARE
PRODUCTION IN METRIC TONS
0 1,000 2,000 3,000
MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL
FOOD
ELECTRICAL
OTHER
LEGEND
FEBRUARY 1947
FEBRUARY 1948
30,000
20,000
10,000
* ONE CASE = 100 SQUARE FEET OF 2-MM GLASS.
** 1930 - 1941 GLASSWARE DATA ARE ESTIMATED BECAUSE ORIGINAL RECORDS WERE PARTIALLY DESTROYED.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; JAPAN SHEET GLASS AND GLASSWARE ASSOCIATIONS.
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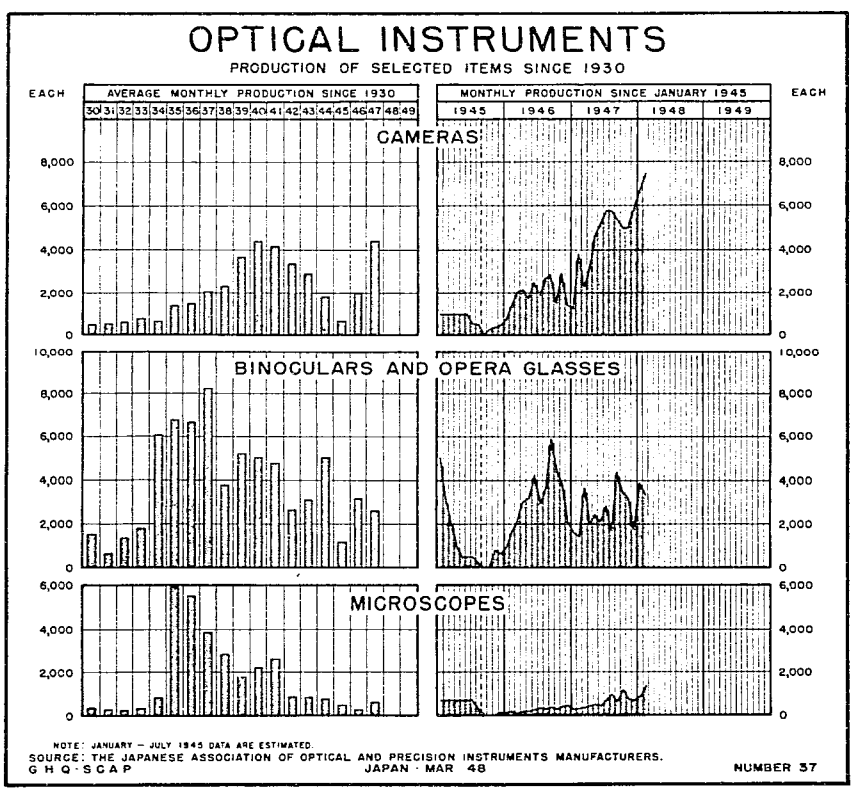
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS SINCE 1930
EACH
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JANUARY 1945
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949
CAMERAS
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES
10,000
MICROSCOPES
NOTE: JANUARY – JULY 1945 DATA ARE ESTIMATED.
SOURCE: THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURERS.
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Abrasive Industry

8. Production of vitreous and elastic bond grinding wheels totaled 441 metric tons in February, a decrease of 72 tons from the previous month. Abrasive paper and cloth decreased from 6,552 ren in January to 5,279 ren in February (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent). Abrasive grains increased from 62 metric tons in January to 89 metric tons in February.

Asbestos Cement Products

9. Production of high-pressure pipe, concrete pipe and slates increased in February.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

	Unit	January	February
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipe	metric ton	222	289
Concrete pipe	metric tons	6,365	6,698
Corrugated sheets and shingles	tsubo a/	100,909	98,791
Slates	tsubo a/	16,500	21,190
Wallboard	tsubo a/	24,925	20,394

a/ One tsubo equals 35.58 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

10. Due to shortages of electric power, production in the electric manufacturing industry during February was slightly below scheduled production. Some critical items showed increases, notably transformers, power transmission substation equipment, metering equipment and transportation equipment.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURES a/

	January	February
Motors (except railway)		
Fractional HP	4,028	4,522
Standard HP		
1-15 HP	8,555	9,514
16-100 HP	545	495
Over 100 HP	51	84
DC motors	158	137
Other	4,436	3,567
Generators, converters and M-G sets		
DC generators	262	232
AC generators	57 b/	81 b/
Other	3,389	2,080
Transformers		
Distribution, 50 KVA and under	4,730	4,844
Power, 51-200 KVA	37	75
Over 200 KVA	27	39
Instrument	2,164	2,386
Other	258	469

	January	February
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	84	190
Circuit controllers	140	131
Light bulbs		
General use c/	8,441,331	9,817,323
Special d/	822,210	788,914
Flashlight e/	800,178	816,295
Nonmetal filament	58,592	79,007
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,025	1,307
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	17,661	19,551
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	8,457	8,112
Power cable (kilometers)	234	221

a/ All production stated in pieces unless otherwise specified.
b/ Includes steam turbine, hydraulic turbine, engine or other generators.
c/ Includes bulbs of 15 to 300 candle power.
d/ Includes bulbs over 300 candle power and special applications for railroads.
e/ Motor vehicle, flashlight and Christmas tree lamps.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPOPTATION EQUIPMENT

Trucks

11. Output of standard-size truck chassis increased 15 percent in February over the January production of 852. Largest gain was made by Nissan with total output of 511 units compared with the previous month's 320. Diesel produced 161 units of which 140 were gasoline and 21 were diesel engines, an increase of 21 over January. Mitsubishi produced 58, a decrease of three, and Toyota dropped from January's figure of 331 to 250 in February.

12. Small truck output by three producers was 213 units in February, an increase of 28 over January's 185. Nissan produced 150, Kosoku Kikan 41 and Toyota 22.

Tractors and Trailers

13. Eleven heavy trucks and two buses were produced during February compared with four and two respectively in January. Twenty trailer tractors, the highest postwar production, were also made together with 35 ten-ton trucks and 15 buses produced by semi-trailer manufacturers.

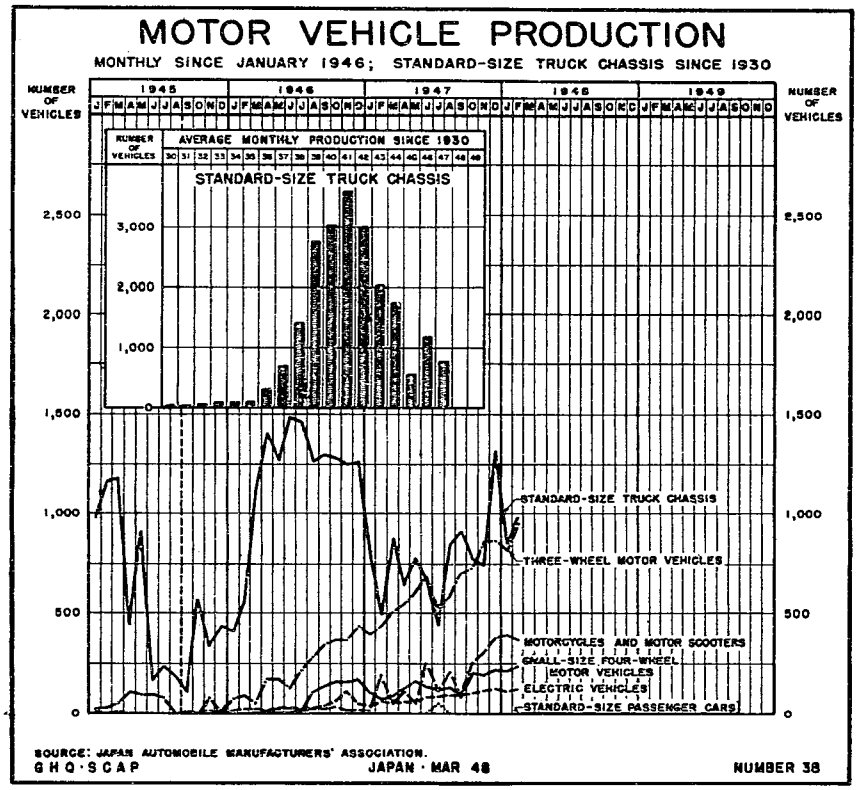
Automobiles

14. A total of 25 small passenger cars were produced in February compared with 27 for January. Of this total, Nissan produced 20.

Three-wheel Motor Vehicles

15. February production of three-wheel vehicles by nine concerns totaled 952 units, an increase of 138 over January's 814. A new postwar high was reached and five companies established new production marks in contributing to this record.

	January	February
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	4	10
Mercury vapor (glass tube)	108	129
Selenium and other	1,156	636
Power condensers	606	879
Furnaces		
Arc	147	1
High-frequency induction	1	5
Resistance	9	88
Welding apparatus		
AC arc	97	99
DC arc	-	2
Resistance	40	8
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	465	481
Controllers	293	431
Other	1,173	1,812
Remote control		
Contactor panels	76	22
Resistors	317	744
Electromagnets	11	56
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors, switch boxes	1,441	756
3,300 volts and under	518	287
Over 3,300 volts	50	83
Meters		
Watt-hour	24,830	43,866
Pyrometers	610	1,343
Other	20,909	31,060
Household appliances		
Flatirons	11,970	4,673
Cooking ranges	234	270
Other cooking equipment	542	545
Heating devices	3,733	5,015
Fans	4,926	5,336
Refrigerators	349	317
Toasters	-	20
Vacuum cleaners	115	81
Washing machines	30	119
Water heaters	232	150
Other appliances	13,142	8,168
Arrestors		
3,300 volts and under	417	921
Over 3,300 volts	379	116
Railway equipment		
Main motors	216	405
M-G sets	30	64
Locomotives	3	4
Control apparatus	31	103
Battery-operated vehicles	11	5



Motorcycles and Motor Scooters

16. Production of motorcycles and motor scooters decreased to 359 units from January's 371. Fuji Sangyo and Mitsubishi, the two motor scooter producers, combined to set a new mark in production of scooters with a total of 328 compared with 311 for the previous month. Motorcycles with sidecars decreased 17 units from January's 22.

Bicycles

17. Bicycle production for February increased to 38,011 units of which 14,981 were complete bicycles and 23,030 were without tires and tubes, compared with the previous month's production of 14,375 complete units and 18,165 incomplete units.

18. Production of complete bicycle trailers was 1,593, a decrease of 360 from January's 1,953.

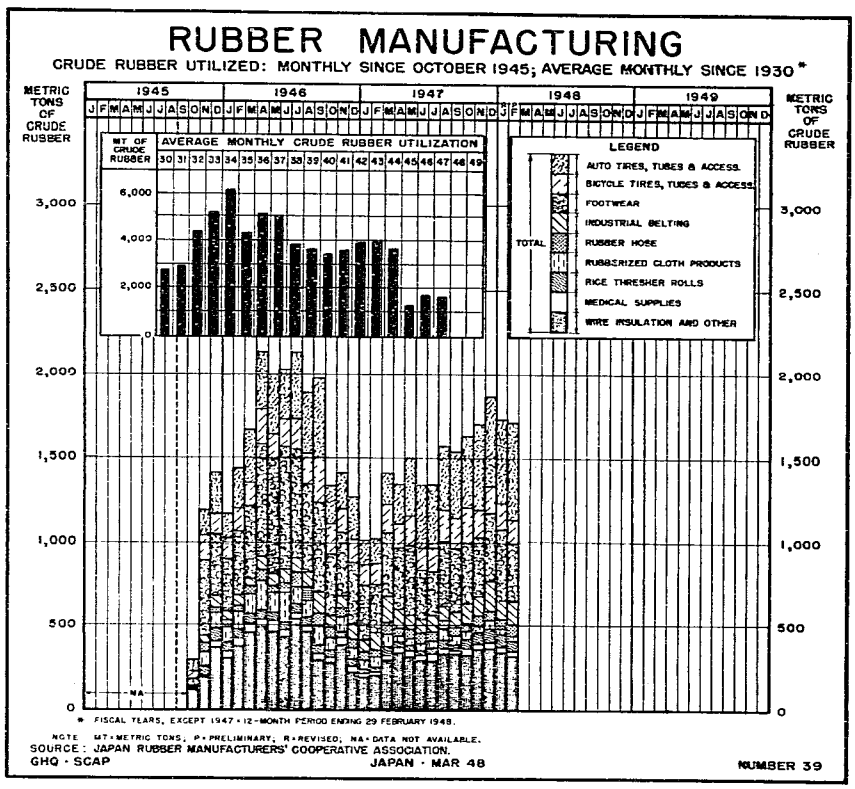
19. February's production of 100 taxi tricycles (Rintaku or Pedi-Cab) was a decrease to less than one third the January production of 328.

Light Carts

20. Total production of hand carts, two- and four-wheel animal-drawn wagons and sleds was 28,425 in February, a decline of 387 units from the previous month's 28,812.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

21. Preliminary reports on the consumption of crude rubber for manufacture of rubber goods in February showed a total of 1,708 metric tons (including wire insulation and other rubber-utilizing goods) compared with the revised January figure of 1,724 metric tons. Total consumption of rubber for production of automobile tires and tubes, including rebuilts, increased from revised January figures of 460 tons to 540 tons. Combined utilization for production of rubber socks, boots and shoes decreased to 329 metric tons from the previous month's 391. Rubber belting, hose and tire repair sheets showed gains while bicycle tires, tubes and accessories, rubber soles and heels, rubberized cloth and products, medical goods, rice thresher rolls and mechanical goods decreased in February.



LEATHER

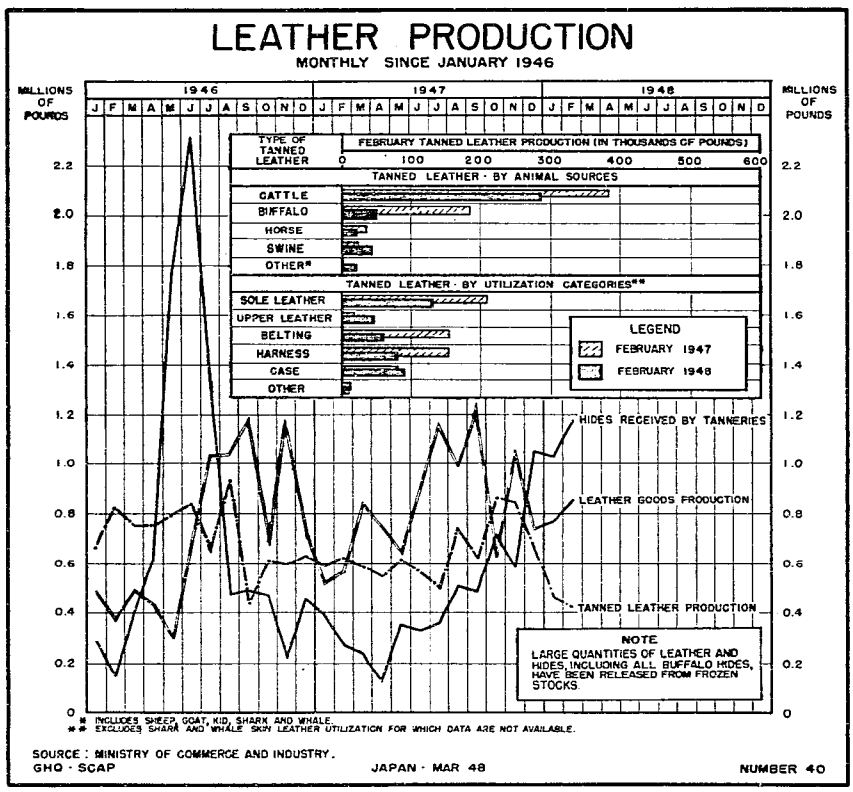
22. Receipts of hides by tanneries during February were 154,000 pounds higher than in January.

Production of tanned leather during February decreased 43,000 pounds below the previous month due to shortages of electric power and coal.

23. Manufacturers reported 198,032 pounds of leather articles produced from hides released from former Japanese military stocks. A total of 299,095 inch-feet of machinery belting was produced from this source.

24. Total leather goods production increased in February to 854,000 pounds. Manufactured items such as pickers, belting,

packing, straps, machine-made shoes, roller skin and sheet leather increased in production while harness, handmade shoes, sporting goods and picking band decreased.



AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

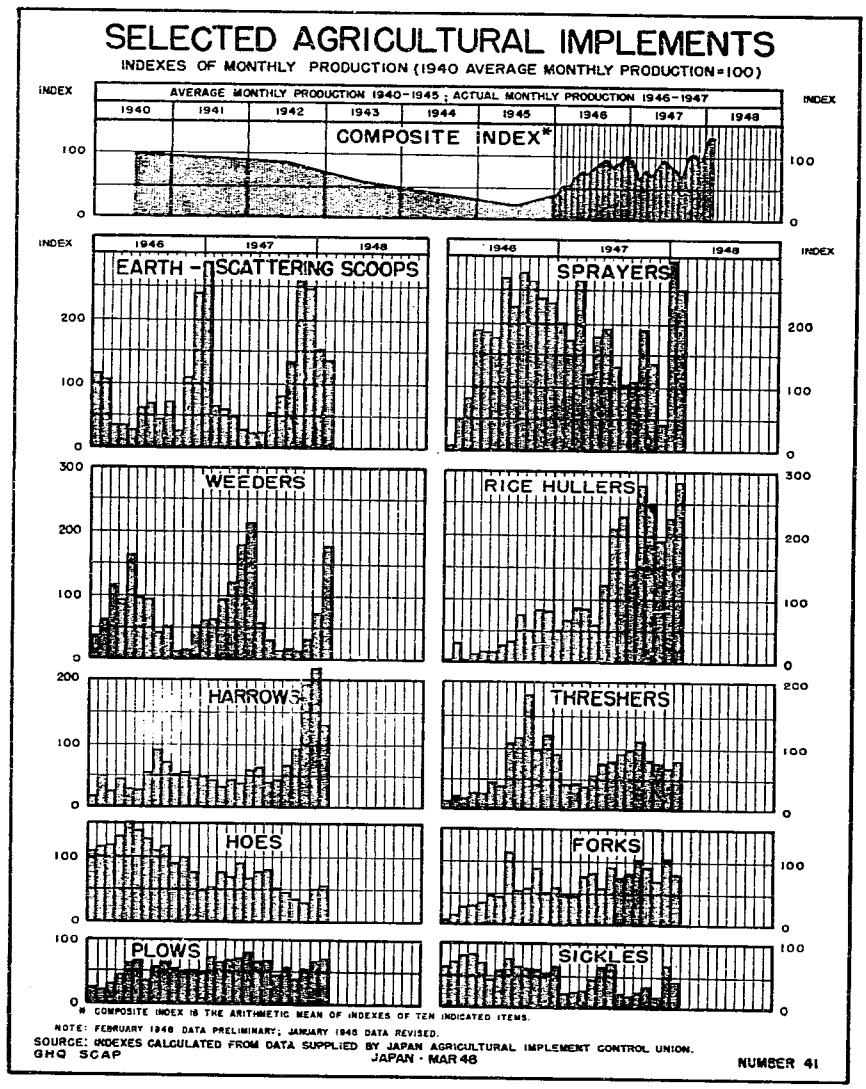
25. Preliminary reports on production of selected agricultural implements in February showed increases in hoes, plows, rice hullers, threshers and weeders over January's revised production while decreases were noted in all other implements.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

	January a/	February
Earth-scattering scoops	27,275	24,423
Forks	36,100	28,200
Harrows	15,672	9,240
Hoes	48,477	54,035
Plows	21,588	23,179
Rice hullers	3,075	3,852
Sickles	636,690	415,875
Sprayers	18,247	15,468
Threshers	10,630	12,358
Weeders	25,897	63,303

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Industry Cooperative Union.



HANDICRAFTS

Lacquerware

26. Production of wooden and metal lacquerware totaled 883,658 pieces in February compared with 918,290 pieces for January. The lacquerware industry is developing a high-frequency radio-wave system for drying base wood, bindings, and primary coatings of Japanese art lacquerwares which is designed to lessen the manufacturing time and improve the export quality of these items.

Silverware

27. Production of spoons, knives and forks totaled 68,967 dozens in February, a decrease of 3,892 dozens from January's 72,859.

Antimony Ware

28. Total production of antimony tablewares, parlor furnishings, smoking accessories and stationeries in February increased 18,450 pieces over the previous month's 44,200.

Pearls

29. Pearl necklaces decreased in February by 762 from January's production of 6,645 while 200 more earrings were produced. Rings increased to 500 from the previous month's 13.

Ivory

30. Ivory carvings made in February totaled 3,420 pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

31. February production of complete new business machines in terms of value amounted to ¥ 17,893,105 compared with ¥ 16,026,653 in January. Value of replacement parts and repairs was ¥ 2,997,709, more than double January's total value of ¥ 1,225,140.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION

	January	February
Japanese typewriters	92	92
Communication typewriters	0	5
Calculating machines	115	149
Time recorders	44	49
Mimeographs	6,183	6,916
Blueprinting machines	15	16
Cash registers	30	45
Numbering devices	1,450	1,360
Paper binders	200	180
Files for mimeographs	15,820	16,300
Japanese typewriter type	1,374,300	1,374,300

SOURCE: Nippon Office Appliance Association.

Light-metal Consumers' Goods

32. Gains in electric power allocations were responsible for increased output of aluminum sheet products in February. The total number of pieces produced during the month was 3,051,022 compared with 2,310,764 for January. Total weight increased 196 tons over January's 522.

Cast Products

33. Production of cast aluminum products during February increased in terms of total weight of manufactured items. Four hundred twenty-nine operating plants employing 13,667 persons reported production of 1,956,400 pieces weighing a total of 1,922 tons compared with 1,841,400 pieces and 1,809 tons for the previous month.

Phonographs and Records

34. Preliminary reports from producers of phonograph records showed total output for February of 737,487 records compared with

753,652 for January. No figures for phonograph production were reported.

Musical Instruments

35. February piano production increased 53 percent over January while violins and accordions gained 108 percent and 95 percent respectively.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

	January	February
Accordions	229	446
Bamboo wind instruments	4,828	3,362
Brass instruments	260	302
Cymbals	50	400
Drums	300	490
Harmonicas (dozens)	12,629	13,865
Pianos	49	75
Plectrum instruments	4,695	4,663
Reed organs	277	216
Tambourines	2,500	3,000
Violins	471	978
Violin bows	2,104	2,590
Woodwind instruments	403	67
Xylophones	970	940

SOURCE: Musical Instrument Association.

Matches

36. Match production increased 19 percent over January's output to a total of 17,495 match tons in February. A match ton is equal to 7,200 boxes of 85-90 sticks each.

Small Tools

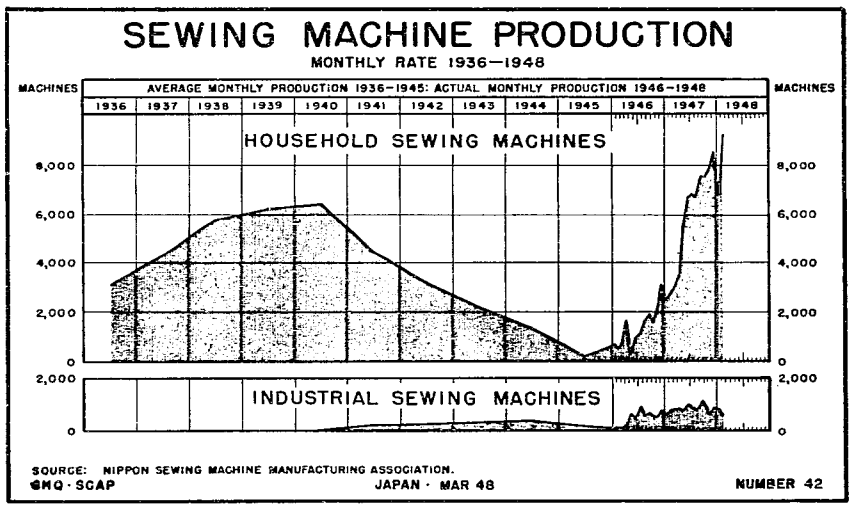
37. Small tools manufacture was below that for January due partially to failure to report figures for pickaxes, shovels and scoops. The only items to show an increase in production in February were pipe wrenches, miscellaneous wrenches, gasoline blowtorches and saws.

Watches and Clocks

38. During February 40 manufacturers of watches and clocks produced a total of 186,870 pieces, a new postwar high. Wrist watches and pocket watches increased to 48,282 pieces from 35,492 the previous month, while alarm, desk and wall clocks increased to 138,588 from January's 107,222.

Home-type Sewing Machines

39. February production of home-type sewing machines increased to 9,205 from January's 6,861. This constituted the highest production since the end of the war. Total production of parts and accessories was 295,095 pieces in February compared with 271,796 the previous month.



Cosmetics and Dentifrices

40. Production of dentifrices increased from January's 407,894 kilograms to 711,952 kilograms in February. Cosmetic production decreased in all items except face powders and make-up which increased from 45,988 and 1,472 kilograms in January to 47,924 and 2,623 kilograms respectively in February.

Celluloid Products

41. Athletic goods, cosmetic articles and miscellaneous items were the only celluloid products to show increases in February over January's production. Stationeries, daily necessities, personal necessities, sanitary goods and toys all decreased.

Toys

42. Toy production in February decreased in all items from January due principally to the seasonal nature of some toys for festival occasions.

SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

1. Cotton yarn production continued to increase during February and cotton fabric output reached a postwar high. Output of raw silk increased to the December production level. Substantial increases were reported in rayon filament yarn and staple fiber production while increases in woolen and worsted yarn and fabric were small. See the graphs of textile production indexes on the following page.

COTTON

Raw Cotton Supplies

2. One shipload of American cotton was received during February and 1,300 bales were discharged. This brought the total of CCC-2 cotton imported as of 29 February to 348,417 bales, 90,141 of which have been released for spinning, leaving a stock of 258,276 bales. The stocks of CCC-1 cotton have been reduced to 4,287 bales.

A total of 2,500 bales of Egyptian cotton had arrived in Japan as of 29 February, of which 1,500 bales were discharged and 12 bales were released for spinning during the month.

COTTON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Raw cotton					
Cotton spinners	73,321 a/	11,308	25,645	0	58,984
Other spinners	137	0	12	0	125
Warehouses	117,496 a/	2,140	0	11,933	107,703
Total	190,954 a/	13,448	25,657	11,933	166,812

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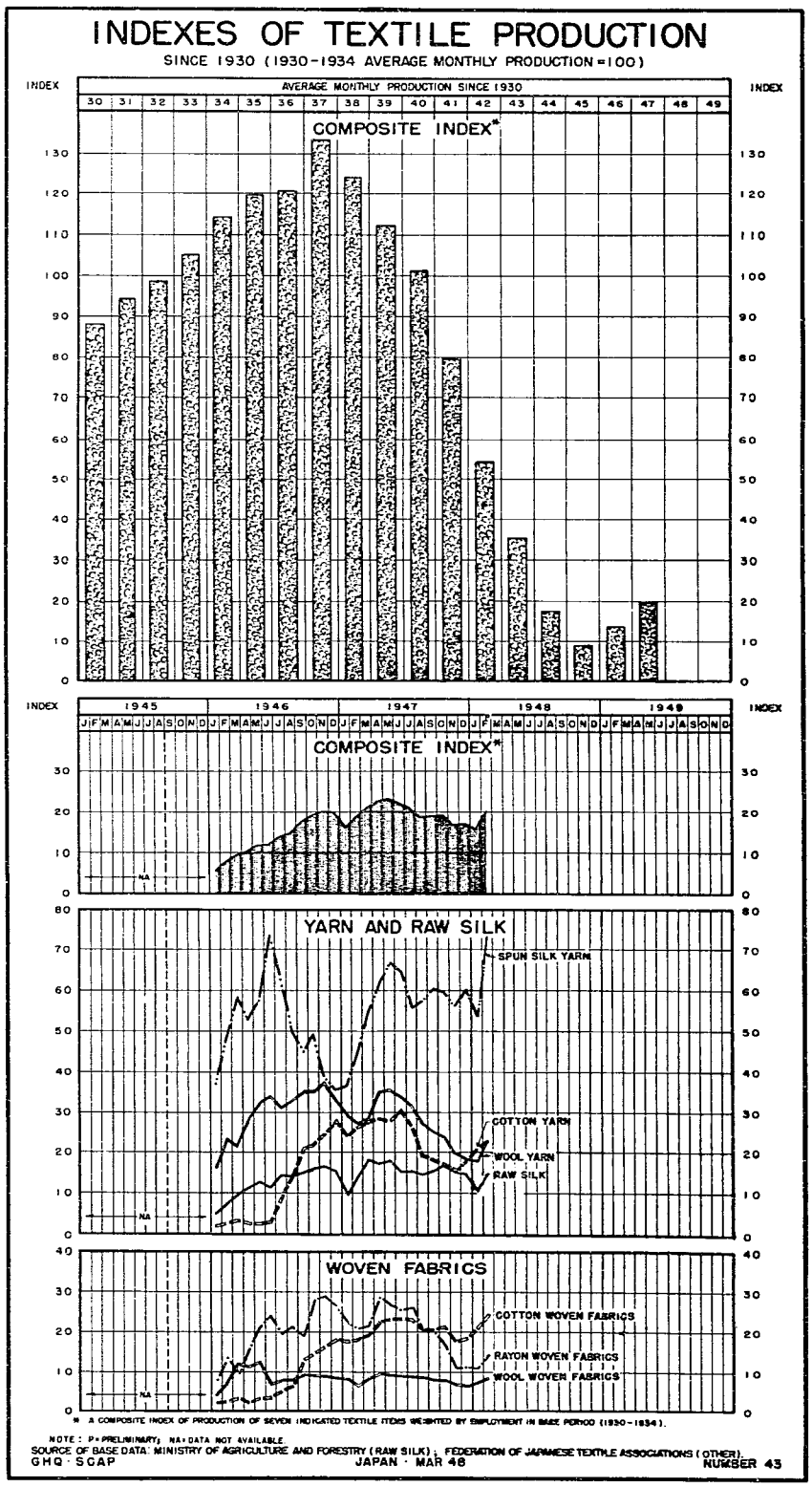
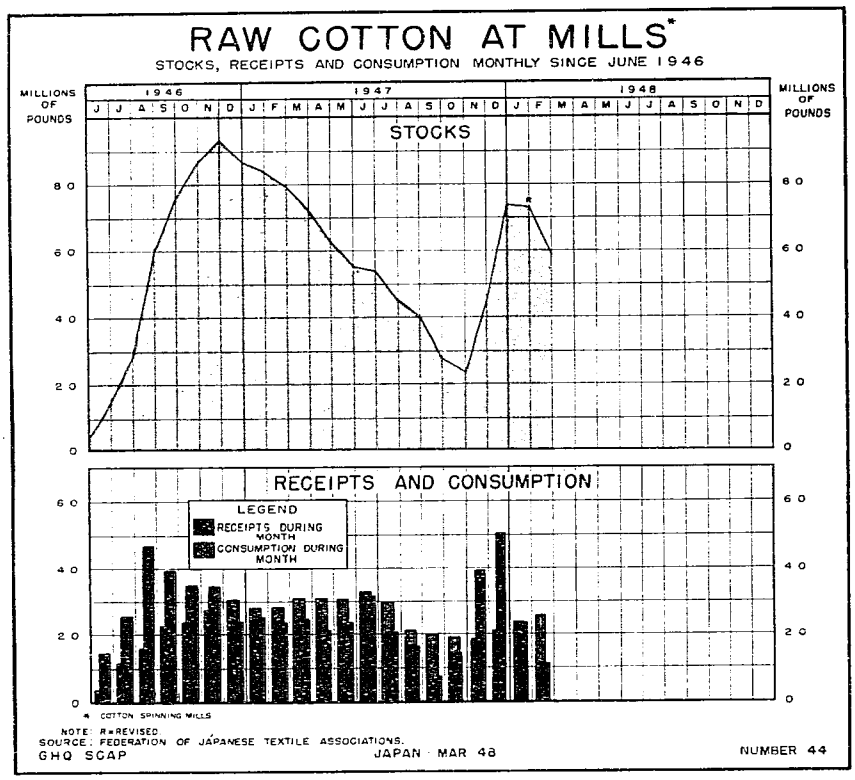

INDEXES OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION
SINCE 1930 (1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100)
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE 1930
COMPOSITE INDEX*
YARN AND RAW SILK
SPUN SILK YARN
COTTON YARN
WOOL YARN
RAW SILK
WOVEN FABRICS
COTTON WOVEN FABRICS
RAYON WOVEN FABRICS
WOOL WOVEN FABRICS
* A COMPOSITE INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SEVEN INDICATED TEXTILE ITEMS WEIGHTED BY EMPLOYMENT IN BASE PERIOD (1930-1934).
NOTE: P=PRELIMINARY; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (RAW SILK); FEDERATION OF JAPANESE TEXTILE ASSOCIATIONS (OTHER).
GHQ · SCAP
JAPAN · MAR 48
NUMBER 43

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Waste cotton					
Cotton spinners	18,963 a/	4,404	166	585	22,616
Other spinners	583	111	57	23	614
Warehouses	10,099	0	0	864	9,235
Total	29,645 a/	4,515	223	1,472	32,465

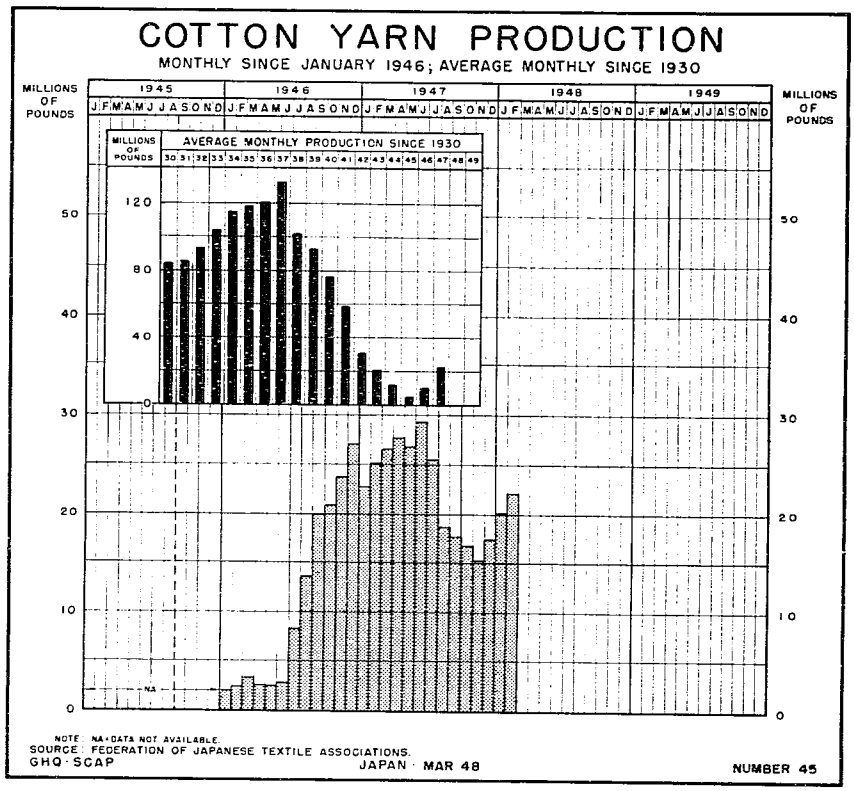
a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.



Yarn Production and Stocks

3. The February increase of 2,123,000 pounds in pure cotton yarn production over January was attributed to higher raw cotton supply levels and an increase of 68,897,000 hours in spindle operations made possible by electric power priorities for the manufacture of export materials.



COTTON YARN
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Spinners					
Pure	19,983	41,639	22,106	23,919	39,826
Mixed	0	21	0	0	21
Waste	42	653	33	59	627
	Put in Process January	**Stocks 31 January**	**Receipts February**	**Put in Process February**	**Stocks 29 February**
Weavers					
Pure	14,684	18,114 a/	19,805	16,549	21,370
Mixed	13	168 a/	44	20	192
Waste	62	350 a/	43	73	320

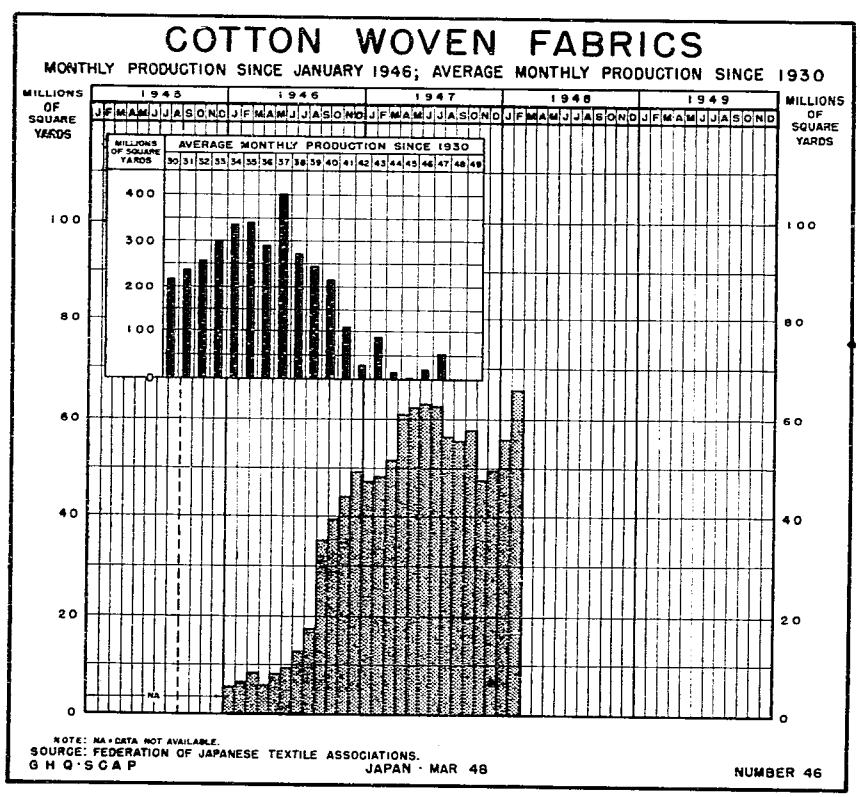
	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Processors					
Pure	2,787	2,838 a/	3,167	3,471	2,534
Mixed	21	173	13	16	170

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

4. A postwar production peak was reached in February output of 65,714,000 square yards of cotton fabric. This increase was due to increased availability of electric power and deliveries of cotton yarn. Independent weavers continued to lead the Big Ten in production.



CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	January	February
Production		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	24,836	29,601
Independent cotton weavers	30,934	36,000
Other weavers	136	113

	January	February
Month-end stocks		
Spinners' weaving affiliates	42,505 a/	44,193
Independent cotton weavers	60,493	60,662
Other weavers	292	156
Processors	38,708 a/	30,645

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

5. The industry maintained its steady increase in installed and operable machinery and increased production was reflected in the operating hours of both spindles and looms.

MACHINERY

	Spindles		Looms	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Installed	3,030,988 a/	3,051,818	145,842	148,046
Operable	2,918,300 a/	2,952,690	140,575	142,908
Operating	2,164,970	2,236,601	89,568	95,646
Hours operated (thousands)	772,118	841,015	18,884	21,970

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Labor Supply

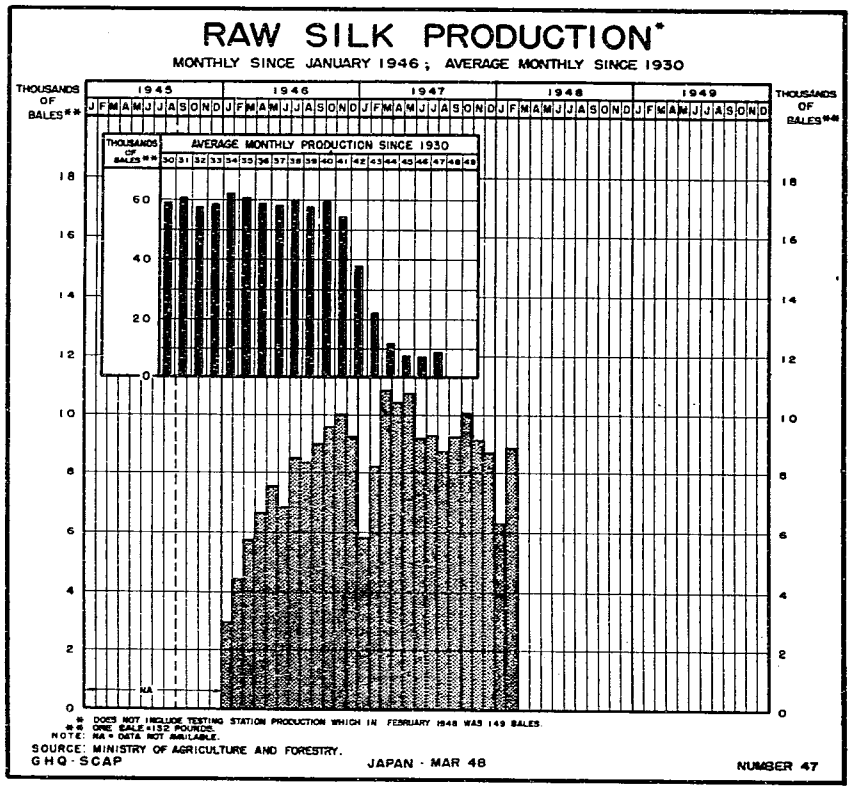
6. The Big Ten companies reported 46,409 employees at work in their spinning mills on 28 February and 24,174 in the weaving sheds, increases of 525 and 351 respectively. Independent weavers reported an increase of 1,829 workers, making a total of 52,775 working on 28 February.

SILK

Raw Silk Production

7. An increase of 2,561 bales in raw silk output during February brought production back to the December level. This was due principally to increased deliveries of electric power and coal. Note the chart on the facing page.

Reeling mills were shifting back slowly to 20/22-denier in response to demands of weavers both in Japan and abroad for the coarser counts of yarn.



RAW SILK PRODUCTION
(bales of 132 pounds)

	January	February
13/12 denier	3,179	4,032
20/22 denier	2,725	4,293
Other deniers	405	545
Total	6,309	8,870
Testing stations	116	149

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Raw Silk Bureau.

Silk Testing

8. The Yokohama and Kobe silk conditioning houses tested 6,946 bales of raw silk in February. The average grades remained AAA for 13/15 and A for 20/22.

Reeling Mills and Basins

9. The 27 additional filatures put into operation in February included the 25 plants which had closed down during January. Filatures reported a net reduction of 60 in the total number of licensed basins.

REELING MILLS AND BASINS

	Mills		Basins	
	January	February	January	February
Licensed	296	296	46,982	46,922
Operable	284	286	44,598	44,892
Operating	253	280	37,703	40,295
Basin hours (thousands)	-	-	5,904	7,705

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Raw Silk Bureau.

Silk Stocks

10. Stocks of exportable raw silk dropped 38,674 bales as existing stocks were reclassified to eliminate odd sizes and imperfect silk. This adjustment was primarily responsible for a large increase in domestic stocks.

SILK STOCKS
(bales of 132 pounds)

	January	February
Reelers		
In mills	8,171	8,788
In warehouses	8,316	8,742
Distributing agencies		
Exportable	102,584	63,910
Domestic	18,887	50,188
Weavers	25,904 a/	29,922
Other manufacturers	2,628	4,327

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Raw Silk Bureau.

Season Supplies

11. The last of the present season's crop of cocoons reached the filatures in February. While the supply on hand would permit them to meet their goal of 10,000 bales a month, the industry is exercising caution until the spring crop can be estimated.

COCOON SUPPLIES
(thousands of pounds, fresh weight)

	January	February
Reeling mills		
Receipts	524	163
Put in process	6,720	9,442
Month-end stocks (new crop)	58,585	51,823
Month-end stocks (old crop)	23,908	21,389
Other stocks a/	8,158	7,241

a/ Excludes farmers' holdings for home use.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Raw Silk Bureau.

Raw Materials for Spun Silk Yarns

12. February receipts of waste silk increased 215,000 pounds from January.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Silk reelers				
Unscoured waste	906	325 a/	300 b/	931
Silk spinners				
Scoured waste	960	186	345	801
Unscoured waste	1,360	351	221	1,490
Uncut lap	663	303	181	785
Cut staple	547	8	78	477
Noils	1,135	160	211	1,084
Other silk fiber (wild tussah)	369	32	0	401
Other spinners				
Scoured	3	0	1	2
Unscoured waste	581	0	50	531
Uncut lap	601	144	211 c/	534
Cut staple	1,521	26	141 c/	1,406

a/ Production.
b/ Deliveries.
c/ Includes deliveries.

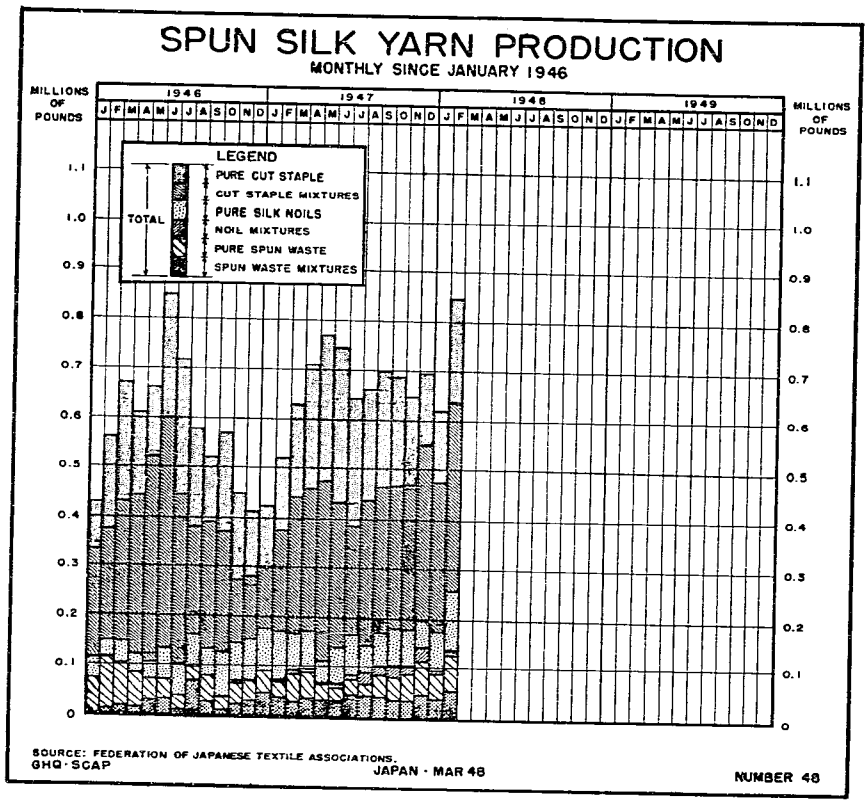
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Spun Silk Yarn Production and Stocks

13. A general increase in production of spun silk yarn during February was attributed to increased availability of electric power and raw materials.

SPUN SILK YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Spinners					
Pure					
Spun waste silk	49	194	71	50	215
Silk noils	83	186	123	76	233
Cut staple	140	313	211	138	386
Total	272	693	405	264	834
Mixtures					
Waste silk and rayon staple	37 a/	160 a/	55	35	180
Other mixtures	310 a/	1,106 a/	386	447	1,045
Total	347	1,266	441	482	1,225



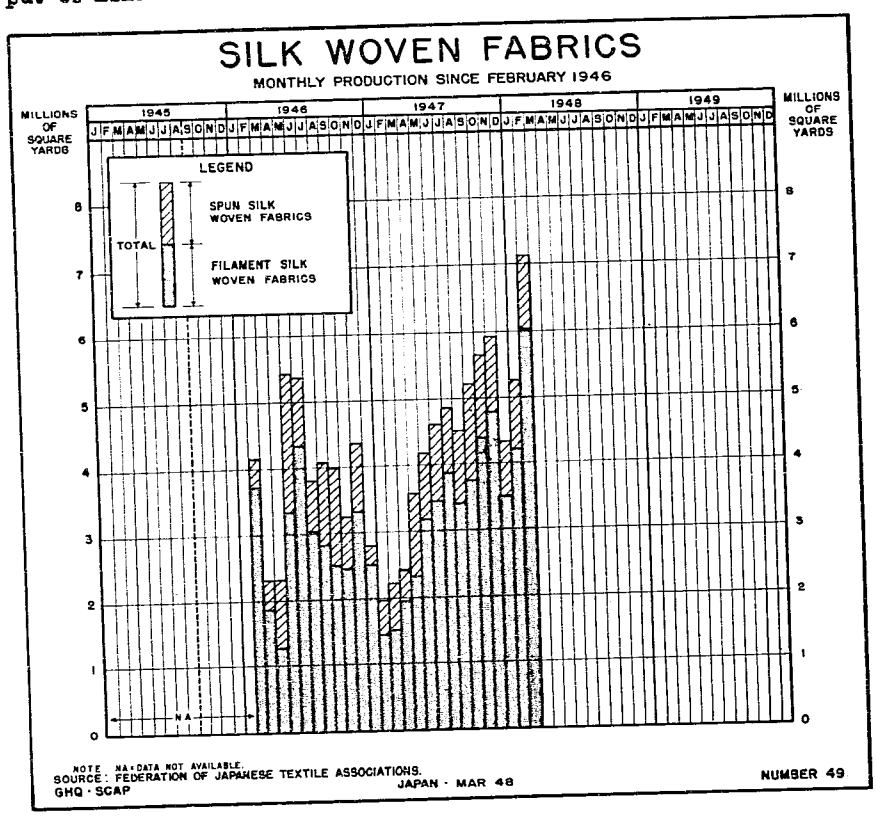
	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Weavers and others					
Pure					
Spun waste silk	253	604 a/	275	268	611
Silk noils	12	36	22	23	35
Cut staple	11	48 a/	16	14	50
Total	276	688 a/	313	305	696
Mixtures					
Waste silk and rayon staple	86	168 a/	64	76	156
Other mixtures	93	391 a/	253	129	515
Total	179	559 a/	317	205	671

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production

14. The weaving of silk into fabric for export showed an increase of 1,785,000 square yards in February over January but output of mixed fabrics decreased 87,000 square yards.



Distribution for domestic market manufacturers was restricted by financial difficulties.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	January	February
Production		
Filament silk	4,218	6,021
Spun silk (hand-spun silk cloth)	1,042	1,111
Mixtures	446	359
Month-end stocks		
Weavers	12,053 a/	12,040
Filament silk	5,844 a/	4,786
Spun silk	2,421 a/	1,726
Mixtures	11,818 a/	11,336
Other manufacturers		

a/ Revised.

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Machinery

15. The reduced operation of spindles as of the last day of February was the result of the industry's having used approximately 80 percent of the electric power allocations during the first part of the month.

SPINDLES

	Silk		Noils	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Installed	271,914 a/	238,743	19,837	20,432
Operable	265,314 a/	233,343	19,207	19,902
Operating	160,631	147,034	9,628	15,811
Operating hours (thousands)	38,612	46,119	3,254	5,139

a/ Includes worsted spindles utilized for silk spinning.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

LOOMS

	Power		Hand	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Installed	76,130 a/	77,744	42,309	45,106
Operable	74,934 a/	77,043	42,034	44,934
Operating	39,495 a/	40,844	4,642	5,743
Loom hours (thousands)	4,663	6,788	267	260

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON

Raw Materials and Fuel

16. Pulp receipts increased 762 metric tons during February as a result of an increase in pulp production. The first postwar shipment of cotton linter pulp and raw cotton linters arrived in Japan in February. Supplies of all other raw materials maintained satisfactory levels.

February coal receipts increased 1,649 metric tons from January.

RAW MATERIALS AND FUEL
(metric tons)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Pulp	845	2,134	2,215	764
Caustic soda	1,349	1,933	1,594	1,688

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Sulfuric acid	4,430 a/	3,642	3,259	4,813
Carbon disulfide	676	790	694	772
Cotton linter pulp	0	80	0	80
Raw cotton linters	0	1,141	0	1,141
Coal	10,895 a/	29,135	26,900	13,130

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Rayon Production and Stocks

17. February staple production exceeded the goal set by the synthetic textile industry. The increase of 253,000 pounds of filament rayon in February production over January was below the industry's goal as emphasis is being placed on increasing quality as well as quantity for export.

RAYON STAPLE AND YARNS PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

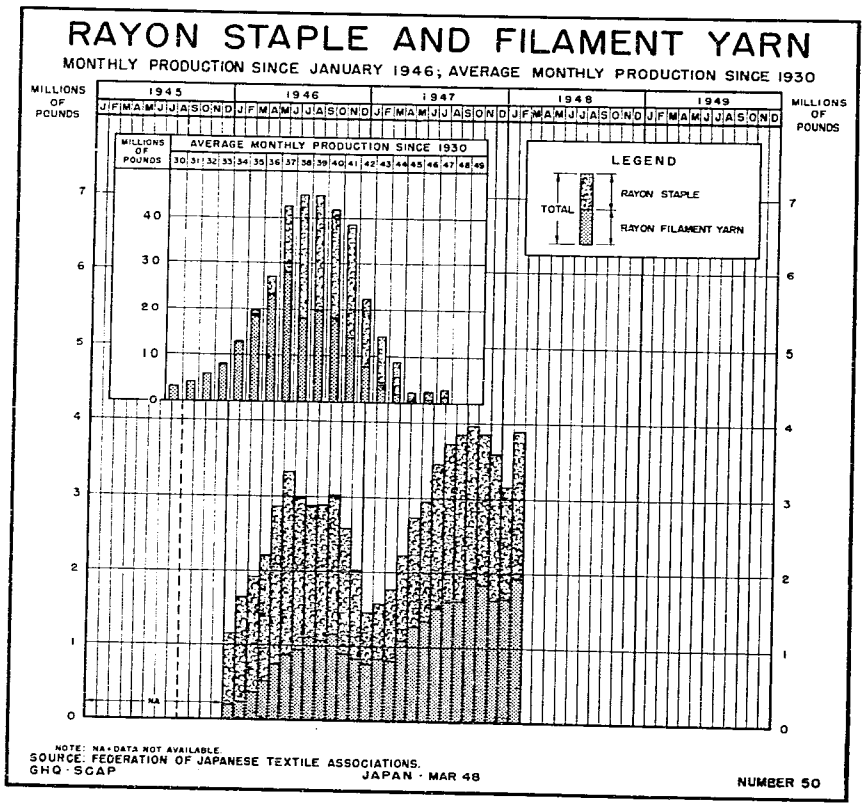
Producers	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Staple	1,483	3,676	1,962	2,249	3,389
Filament					
Viscose	1,543	2,090	1,786	1,628	2,248
Cuprammonium	130	154	140	140	154
Spinners					
Spun yarn					
Pure	1,629	7,144 a/	1,613	1,391	7,366
Mixed	56	226	100	106	220

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

RAYON YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

Weavers	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Filament yarns	346	2,104 a/	464	414	2,154
Spun yarns					
Pure	618	3,262 a/	668	775	3,155
Mixed	37	274 a/	42	63	253
Other Manufacturers					
Filament yarns	87	615	11	79	547



Other Manufacturers	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Spun yarns					
Pure	17	163 a/	9	23	149
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Revised.

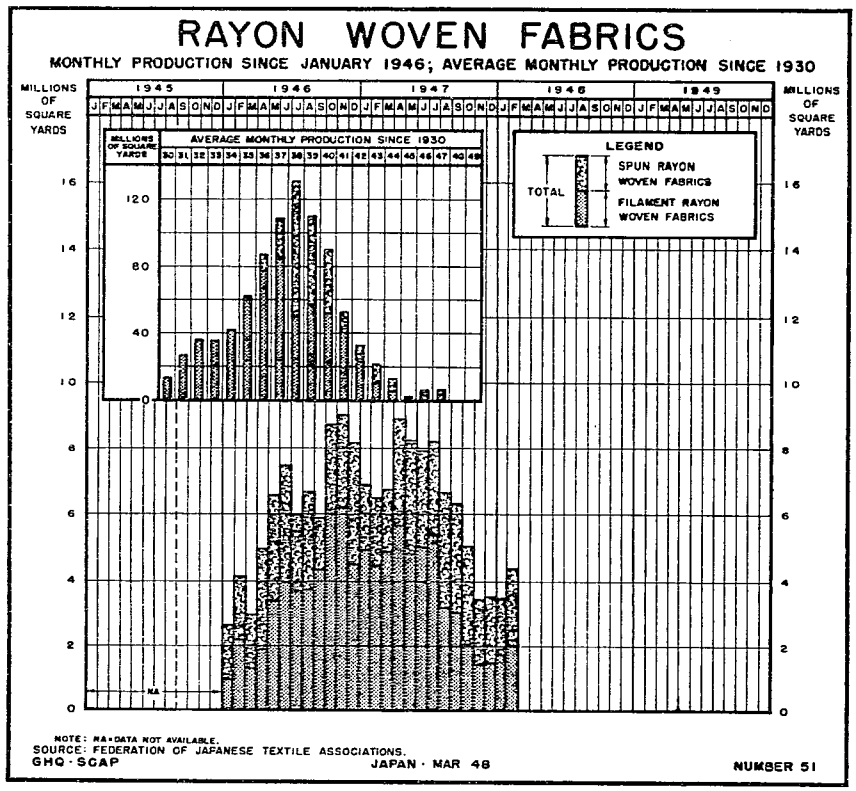
SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Fabric Production and Stocks

18. Filament and spun rayon fabric production showed moderate increases in February as a result of increased yarn supplies. There were 26,000 pounds of viscose yarn put into production channels for a special export order in addition to the regular February allocation of 400,000 pounds.

WOVEN FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	January	February
Production		
Filament rayon	1,721	2,246
Spun rayon	1,748	2,118



	January	February
Weavers' month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	15,751 a/	12,903
Spun rayon	17,172 a/	15,433
Other manufacturers' month-end stocks		
Filament rayon	8,072	8,637
Spun rayon	8,866 a/	8,386

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

19. The number of looms operating continued to increase during February while installed and operable looms were reduced by shifting to production of cotton cloth.

Rayon spindles operating during February increased in conformity with the industry's increased production.

SPINDLES

	Rayon Spinners		Other Spinners	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Installed	189,302	198,122	43,791	42,663
Operable	185,402	194,222	43,791	42,663
Operating	118,643	153,087	38,856	32,658
Hours operated (thousands)	43,986	54,482	11,752	10,503

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

POWER LOOMS

	Filament		Spun	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Installed	48,768	47,469	15,056	14,599
Operable	48,442	47,043	15,025	14,576
Operating	10,565	11,406	5,562	5,637
Hours operated (thousands)	1,334	1,371	857	874

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

WOOL

Raw Materials

20. There were no imports of raw wool in February but reclassification of existing stocks continued. Some of these stocks were released for production.

21. Final approval of export contracts for material to be manufactured from the first 7,481 bales of imported Australian wool released the stock of partially processed fiber into production channels. A small quantity of South American wool was released for the spinning of knitting yarn for export.

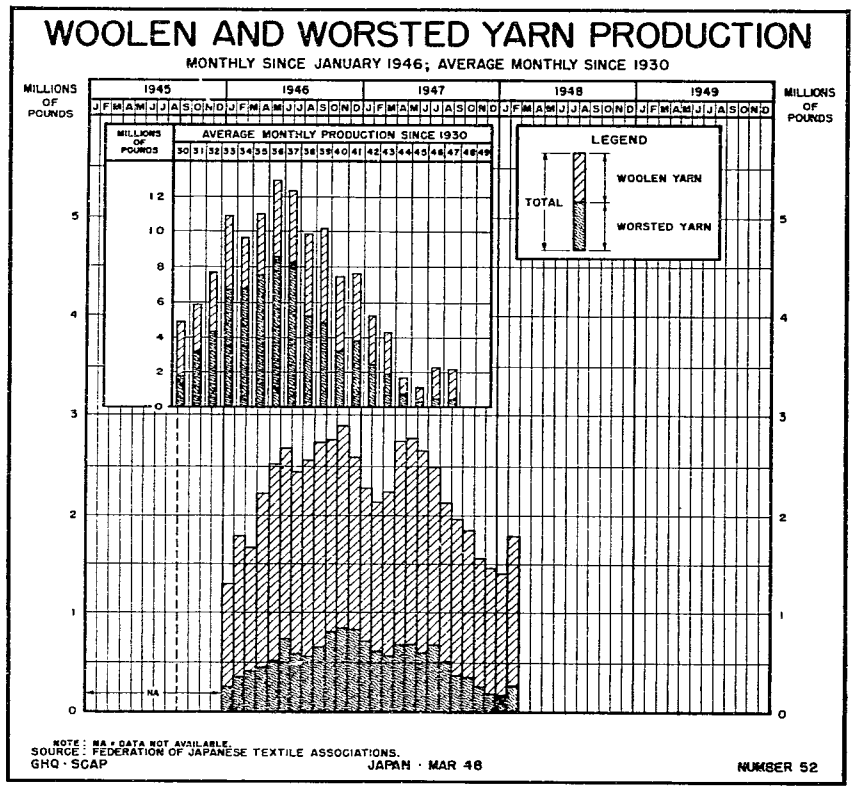
RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds, scoured weight)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Woolen	1,185	0	169	7	1,009
Worsted	139	7	56	0	90
Wool waste	7,911	814	1,149	8	7,568
Camel and goat hair	1,121	4	6	6	1,113
Rayon staple	1,395	422	469	64	1,284
Silk fiber	1,404	170	210	104	1,260
Cotton	137	0	12	0	125
Others	4,724	747	162	690	4,619

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production and Stocks

22. Woolen and worsted yarn output increased during February as a result of increased electric power and raw material supply.



YARN PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Woolen					
Pure	115	316	164	187	293
Mixed	1,114	2,806	1,362	1,308	2,860
Total	1,229	3,122	1,526	1,495	3,153
Worsted					
Pure	76	421	28	124	325
Mixed	104	820	238	278	780
Total	180	1,241	266	402	1,105

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

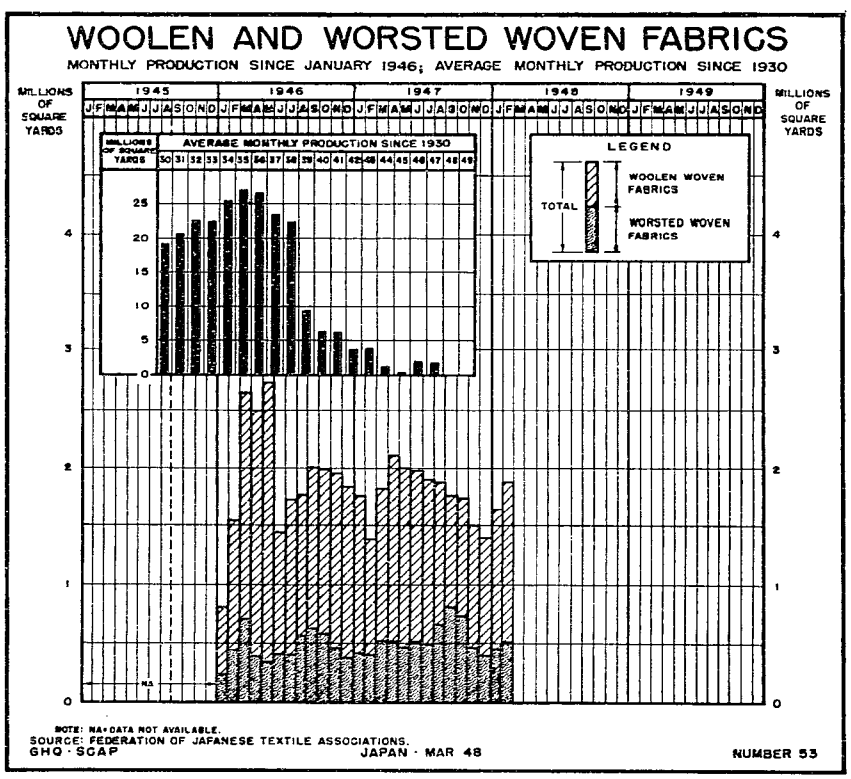
	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Woolen					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	408	665	479	492	652
Independent weavers	899	1,913 a/	801	869	1,845
Other manufacturers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,307	2,578 a/	1,280	1,361	2,497
Worsted					
Spinners' weaving affiliates	52	152	65	76	141
Independent weavers	191	455	164	192	427
Other manufacturers	134	300	235	163	372
Total	377	907	464	431	940

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production

23. There were slight increases in woolen and worsted fabric output in February due to improved electric power supply.



Wool felt totaling 372,000 pounds was manufactured for use in production of carding cloth.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	January	February
Production		
Woolen	898	1,111
Worsted	419	475
Blanketing	285	243
Upholstery	32	36
Felt a/	240	372
Month-end weavers' stocks		
Woolen	799 b/	979
Worsted	541	574
Blanketing	159	203
Upholstery	83	99
Felt a/	540	670
Month-end manufacturers' stocks		
Woolen	5,431	5,078
Worsted	3,136	3,242
Blanketing	1,617 b/	1,762
Upholstery	35	32
Felt a/	157	157

a/ Thousands of pounds.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

24. Moderate increases in February operation of woolen cards, worsted spindles and looms resulted from increased production of yarn and fabric.

MACHINERY

	Woolen Cards		Worsted Spindles		Looms	
	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Jan	29 Feb
Installed	541	555	411,578	429,310	11,827	11,861
Operable	503	517	339,937	393,904	11,602	11,620
Operating	381	380	51,489	84,940	4,273	4,342
Hours operated (thousands)	69	92	11,741	22,975	675	773

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

Raw Materials

25. Stocks of jute were reduced during February as the Government made efforts to channel all the domestic crop into production of Hessian cloth needed for packing textiles for export. This supply relieved to some extent the bottleneck in the textile export program but the indigenous supply of this fiber was inadequate.

Total receipts of raw materials increased to 3,669,000 pounds from 1,954,000 pounds in January.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Flax	2,209 a/	1,232	1,202	2,239
Ramie	170	95	86	179
Jute				
Chinese	489 a/	0	101	388
Japanese	112 a/	33	90	55
Hemp				
Domestic	813	608	507	914
Chinese	90	289	60	319
Manchurian	726	112	114	724
American	174	0	156	18
Korean	218 a/	37	72	183
Manila abaca	962 a/	128	635	455
Sisal	30	6	17	19
Maolan	924 a/	511	608	827
Bamboo	135	156	129	162
Limetree bark	71 a/	76	53	94
Wisteria bark	211	1	0	212
Other	1,271 a/	385	575	1,081

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Rope and Cordage

26. Substantial increases were reported in production of rope and cordage during February as mills accelerated operations in anticipation of an expanded manila cordage production program. Inclusion of the palm fiber industry for the first time in production reports also contributed to the February increase.

ROPE AND CORDAGE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production		Mill Stocks	
	January	February	31 January	29 February
Rope	1,752	1,966	2,061 a/	2,583
Cord	54	141	21 a/	31
Twine	352	631	786 a/	782
Thread	147	154	478	551

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Production

27. February production of jute yarn increased 102,000 pounds. Considerable expansion in flax yarn output was attributed

to improved transportation from the flax scutching mills to manufacturing centers.

HARD AND BAST FIBER YARNS - SPINNERS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Flax					
Pure	463	1,999	720	907	1,812
Mixtures	94	299	60	155	204
Ramie					
Pure	36	29	39	51	17
Mixtures	92	162	133	87	208
Hemp					
Pure	240	259	143	180	222
Mixtures	44	138 a/	85	89	134
Jute	33	21	135	121	35
Others	53	18 a/	81	52	47

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Put in Process January	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Weavers					
Flax					
Pure	424	1,307 a/	572	549	1,330
Mixtures	176	326	182	174	334
Ramie					
Pure	18	24	6	5	25
Mixed	54	207	55	52	210
Hemp					
Pure	118	37	34	48	23
Mixed	12	15 a/	12	13	14
Jute	43	108 a/	102	97	113
Other manufacturers					
Flax, pure	0	0	4	1	3
Hemp, pure	47	16	18	23	11
Ramie, pure	0	0	18	0	18

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production and Stocks

28. Expanded output of jute and linen fabric during February was reported due to increased supplies of yarn.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND WEAVERS' STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Linen					
Pure	576	2,764 a/	683	541	2,906
Mixtures	481	2,269	544	506	2,307
Ramie					
Pure	9	74	10	11	73
Mixtures	185	629	158	338	449
Hemp					
Pure	164	195 a/	15	15	195
Mixtures	55	337 a/	37	107	267
Jute	35	42	56	5	93
Hose (thousands of pounds)	54	155	50	62	143

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

29. Operations were restricted during the latter part of February because most of the power allocation was used in the accelerated production period the first part of the month. Total operating hours increased generally in February.

MACHINERY OPERATING

	Spindles				Looms			
	31 Jan	Machine Hours a/	29 Feb	Machine Hours a/	31 Jan	Machine Hours a/	29 Feb	Machine Hours a/
Flax	49,267	7,703	41,278	9,421	2,391	420	2,659	474
Ramie	10,831	1,663	9,873	1,906	568	99	597	92
Jute	749	85	930	303	40	5	10	8
Hemp	14,079	2,896	13,588	3,623	215	35	212	33
Others	654	87	640	92	0	0	0	0

a/ Thousands.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE-SPUN AND REPROCESSED MATERIALS

Yarn Production and Stocks

30. Throstle-spun and reprocessed yarn production expanded during February as a result of increased supplies of raw materials acquired from collections of waste materials. Stocks in mills showed a corresponding increase.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	January	February
Throstle-spun	517	621
Reprocessed	26	32
Others	0	0

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	Throstle-spun		Reprocessed	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Spinners	443	517	43	46
Weavers	414 a/	471	81 a/	55
Knitters	1	1	9	9
Other manufacturers	27	27	5	5

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Cloth Production

31. Fabrics from throstle-spun yarn increased 42,000 square yards during February while reprocessed fabric output declined.

CLOTH PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	Production		Weavers		Manufacturers	
	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Jan	29 Feb
Throstle-spun	374	416	1,519 a/	1,102	246 a/	142
Reprocessed	45	32	153 a/	148	324	229
Others	6	15	14 a/	21	53	30

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

THROSTLE SPINDLES

	31 January	29 February
Installed	1,450,338	1,579,268
Operable	1,323,318	1,452,248
Operating	736,500	875,430

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT GOODS

Fabric Production and Stocks

32. Production of cotton knit fabric during February increased 407,000 pounds for the manufacture of singlets for export, and stocks reflected the increased output.

KNIT FABRIC PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Cotton	194	399	601	635	365
Filament rayon	8	26	3	13	16
Spun rayon	11	49	24	31	42
Filament silk	2	13	1	5	9
Spun silk	3	17	5	14	8
Woolen	29	60	2	31	31
Others	2	5	4	3	6

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

KNIT FABRICS IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Cotton	124	503	488	139
Filament rayon	11	9	13	7
Spun rayon	11	38	38	11
Filament silk	4	4	4	4
Spun silk	8	22	23	7
Woolen	55	15	20	50
Others	2	3	3	2

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

33. Small increases were reported in February production of underwear, gloves and hosiery.

GARMENT PRODUCTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of dozens)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Underwear	174	250	177	175	252
Outerwear	16	33	12	14	31
Gloves	73	294 a/	86	122	258
Hosiery	105	1,170	128	285	1,013

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Yarn Consumption and Stocks

34. Consumption of cotton yarn almost doubled during February as a result of increased cotton fabric knitting. Receipts of woolen yarn more than doubled as deliveries were made of the past several months' allocations.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Pure cotton	655 a/	970	874	751
Mixed cotton	10 a/	13	13	10
Filament rayon	316	10	50	276
Spun rayon	38 a/	8	11	35
Raw silk	88	56	38	106
Spun silk	56 a/	16	25	47
Woolen	300	235	163	372
Others	10	1	1	10

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Machinery

35. The increase in operation of 369 circular knitting machines reflected the increase in cotton fabric output.

MACHINERY

	Operable		Operating	
	31 January	29 February	31 January	29 February
Fabric				
Warp	253	274	117	112
Circular	12,415	13,121	3,709	4,078
Flat	11,849	11,817	2,986	3,188
Glove, flat	17,987	17,847	3,747	3,486
Hosiery				
Circular	10,075	10,425	2,651	2,658
Full-fashioned	1,855	1,855	0	0
Sewing machines				
Foot	255 a/	206	29	26
Power	10,135	10,877	4,848	5,198

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Cloth Supplies

36. February month-end cloth stocks reflected increased receipts. Output was handicapped by shortages of auxiliary materials.

CLOTH STOCKS IN SEWING PLANTS
(thousands of square yards)

	Stocks 31 January	Receipts February	Put in Process February	Stocks 29 February
Cotton	6,357	812	1,870	5,299
Rayon (filament)	1,992	1,038	624	2,406
Spun rayon	2,419	1,118	830	2,707
Silk (filament)	1,787	771	742	1,816
Hard and bast	947	595	700	842
Woolen	578	794	461	911
Worsted	289	500	292	497
Reprocessed	262	3	61	204
All others	0	165	50	115

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.

Production and Stocks

37. Production of clothing articles increased 164,000 during February. Substantial stocks of Japanese and Western-style ready-made clothing accumulated because the garments were held for distribution under a new point system of rationing.

Stocks of tabi footwear showed a reduction of 8,317,000 as the general rationing system under which they were distributed was put into full operation.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS IN PRODUCING MILLS
(thousands)

	Production January	Stocks 31 January	Production February	Deliveries February	Stocks 29 February
Japanese ready-made clothing	532	947	974	100	1,821
Western-style ready-made clothing					
Children's	646	2,746	559	446	2,859
Women's	18	187	18	8	197
Men's	589	1,524	361	186	1,699
School uniforms					
Elementary	295	2,217	462	381	2,298
Secondary	334	510	82	150	442
Work clothing	159	1,121	248	472	897
Official uniforms	- a/	14	6	1	19
Underwear	589	1,854	371	114	2,111
Tabi (pair)	2,165	11,787	2,343	10,660	3,470
Wadded bedding (sets of 2)	0	8	18	15	11
Unwadded bedding (sets of 2)	5	46	28	22	52
Mosquito nets	31	245	42	80	207
Hats and caps	47	0	9	9	0
All others	123	777	176	100	853

a/ Less than a thousand.

SOURCE: Federation of Japanese Textile Associations.